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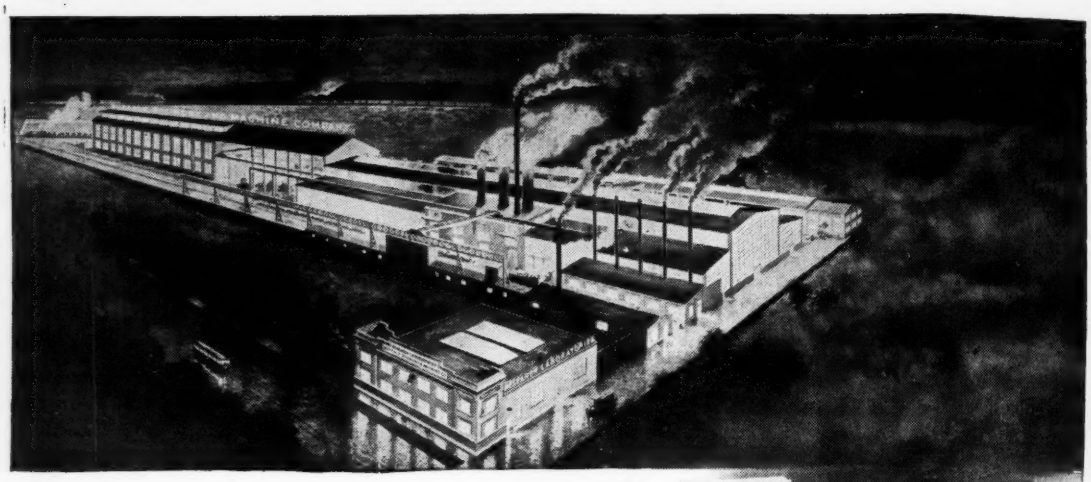

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Financial Chemistry

The financial reconstruction of the chemical industry, although it does not generally attract the attention that production, labor, and technical aspects do, is nevertheless going to have far-reaching effects upon future development. During the war the attitude of bankers and financiers towards the chemical industry changed from open suspicion to enthusiastic recognition. We have had many evidences of the chemical interest of Big Interests in the organization of new firms, in the reorganization of old firms, in the purchase of German interests from the Alien Property Custodian, in the active trading in various chemical stocks. The greatly increased average capitalization of our chemical corporations and the personnel of their directorates tell quite frankly the story of the closer connection that is being cemented between Finance and Chemistry.

A story that has been going the rounds among the big executives of the industry shows how intimate this connection has become and also reveals some of its natural results. A certain chemical company has recently discovered that much war expansion has brought it into a very unusual position. The money for this expansion had been supplied by a certain banking firm, which had sold the securities to many of its customers. It was decided to liquidate, and behind the scenes the bankers took charge in order to protect their customers. On looking over the assets a bill payable for some $18,000 was discovered from a firm whose credit is not generally supposed to be good for a tenth of this sum. But the bank collected in full, for they knew that the debtor was trying to raise money from another bank, and they diplomatically suggested to him that they were sure that if he could possibly clean off this little obligation it would have a most favorable effect upon their good friends, his own bank. A check for $9,000 was sent over at once by messenger, and the balance was paid within ten days.

Banking interests are going to be a strong influence in sweeping up the dried leaves of the industry, many of which will be thrust in little backyard bonfires this autumn. In this, they are going to render a valuable service; but there are tendencies to what is popularly known as high finance that we view askance. Over-capitalization and stock juggling would be serious burdens for the growing chemical industry to carry. Bankers and stock brokers are less needed as confidential advisers to chemical manufacturers than chemists and sales experts. Of all industries that of making

chemical products is the most highly technical, and during the critical period of reconstruction it needs a broad, secure foundation of sound financing in the most conservative meaning of these words.

Senator Smoot's Anti-Dumping Bill

The anti-dumping bill introduced by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Republican, and member of the Finance Committee, is a broad measure and if passed by Congress without material alteration will serve to check sales of German chemicals in this country at prices ruinous to American industries. Mr. Smoot's bill is based upon his personal experience as a manufacturer and in his introductory remarks he cited the efforts to manufacture oxalic acid in the United States before the war. Oxalic acid was selling at 6 cents a pound. The German manufacturers began a trade war cutting the price to about 4.7 cents and closing up the American factory. Then they raised the price to 9 cents but they had ruined the American industry and had the field to themselves, later reducing the price to about 7½ cents.

When in 1910 the first effort was made to manufacture aniline oil in the United States, the Benzol Products Co. immediately felt the unfair German method of competition. The price of aniline oil at the time was 11½ cents. German exporters immediately cut the price, offering important customers in America a contract at 8½ cents and a guaranty to meet and better any price made by the Benzol Products Co., but fortunately for the dyestuff industry and other lines in this country the Benzol Products Co. was backed by men of determination and they conducted operations at a loss until the war gave them the opportunity to become firmly established.

The Alien Property Custodian cites the fact that in 1903 there were five manufacturers of salicylic acid in the United States. By 1913 three of these had failed owing to German competition. One of the survivors was the Heyden Chemical Works, since taken over and sold by the Alien Property Custodian. Salicylic acid was selling in Germany at 26¼ to 30½ cents, but the price of the German product in this country, after paying a duty of 5 cents, was 25 cents, or 6 to 10 cents below what they were getting at home.

In 1900 there were no manufacturers of bicarbonate of potash in the United States and importations were about 160,000 pounds. A factory was started and in 1906 the importations had dropped to 45,000 pounds. The manufacturer's price of the American product was 6½ cents. The Germans began price-cutting and the imports jumped to 310,000 pounds, and the American manufacturer failed. The Germans at once raised the price to 7½ cents.

With desperate competition in all lines manufactured in Germany facing American industries, the Smoot bill should be passed by Congress without delay. It is designed to take the place of bills recently introduced to protect special industries, and is so comprehensive in scope and so easily administered by the United States Tariff Commission as outlined in the bill, that no interests in this country can be adversely affected.

Philippines May Have Free Port

The movement of the Merchants Association of New York to establish free port zones at leading sea ports has interested the Philippine Government and the next session of the Islands legislature will discuss a proposed law for a free port at Manilla. The Department of Commerce and Communications of the Philippine Government seeks to make Manilla a distributing point for world products destined for India, the South Sea Islands, Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies.

The opportunity is ripe for the United States to take a leading part in world trade, by enabling shippers to send goods to Atlantic and Pacific ports for trans-shipment to whatever quarter of the globe the products may be consigned, without the formality of conforming to the customs laws with the consequent delay and expense. New shipping routes, not available from the port of origin, can thus be utilized from the free zone port to the country for which the goods are destined. A free port at Manilla would enlarge the trade opportunities of American manufacturers seeking a market in the Far East, and make it possible to compete with Great Britain, France and Germany in that section of the world where England and Germany in particular have in the past held a monopoly in many lines of trade.

TRADE CONDITIONS

Action toward the restoration of more stable industrial conditions, through the efforts of interests now in conference at Washington, has come at a time when business is more than ever handicapped by labor unrest that extends to many parts of the country and embraces varied branches of enterprise. While the steel strike, now in its third week, seems to be abating, yet some other disputes have been of more prolonged duration and fresh controversies have arisen, and their deterrent influence on both domestic and foreign commerce is becoming more clearly perceptible. The result is not alone seen in the idleness of many thousands of men involved in the troubles, but also appears in the interruption or suspension of work in lines indirectly affected, and the accompanying diminution of purchasing power is retarding retail trade in some quarters.

Yet business, in spite of the impediments that prompt hesitation and caution, remains remarkably active in most sections, and there is much of the spirit of confidence manifest. Even with the general price level, as measured by Dun's Index Number, comparatively little below the extreme high point of the summer, consumptive buying continues of noteworthy proportions, in some cases surpassing all precedent, and the chief complaint in distributing channels is still of inability to fully meet current requirements. With manufacturing operations restricted by strikes or other drawbacks, conditions again strongly favor sellers in not a few instances, and some commodities that were recently tending downward, such as cotton goods, have since recovered and now give no indication of renewed yielding.

Oils Used in Making Leather

Standardization and Chemical Supervision Now Considered Essential in a Modern Tannery

By MAJOR CHARLES V. BACON, formerly Chief of the Research Section of the Engineering Standardization Branch of the General Staff of the Army.

IN THE manufacture of leather and leather goods, large quantities of fixed fats and oils are used, and while the variety consumed by the industry is broad, those which are used in large quantities are limited to a few.

The use and method of application of oil to the tannage or finishing of leather varies greatly, not only as to the methods employed, but also as to kind and quality of oil used for any specific purpose.

Stuffing or filling processes usually call for cod, menhaden or a mixture thereof, with or without degras. Occasionally neatsfoot oil is used, but the practice is by no means the standard. One great difficulty in the past has been that the manufacturers have had no actual standards, as very often the same factory would have a number of methods in use at the same time. But more recently, as people have realized the value of science and scientific men in industrial work, this difficulty is gradually being overcome, and standards adopted. Chemical supervision of raw materials and the processes used are now considered essential in a modern tannery.

Sulfonated Oils

Sulfonated oils are very largely used, the principal one being cod. They are manufactured by treating the oil with concentrated sulfuric acid, using care to keep the oil at a comparatively low temperature, and constantly agitating until the sulfonation has reached the desired stage, after which the oil is washed with a water solution of common salt or Glauber's salt, to remove the excess of uncombined sulfuric acid. The presence of common salt, or Glauber's salt, in the wash water causes rapid settling and eliminates danger of any excessive loss in washing. To the oil treated as above there is added caustic soda, caustic potash, ammonia, or a mixture of these, causing the oil to become bright and be soluble or emulsifiable.

Sulfonated oil should be purchased on specification or tests, because a product which may be desirable for one purpose may be wholly undesirable for another. They all contain water in varying amounts, ranging from about 15 to 50 per cent. This may be determined by direct heating, but if accuracy is desired, the water should be distilled from the oil with xylol and, after settling, measured volumetrically.

Sulfonated Value

The determination of sulfonated or sulfonation value should be discouraged, as it leaves too much to the imagination. What is more desirable is the percentage of sulfuric acid in combination with the oil, as it is this which determines the value for tannery purposes. For fat liquoring purposes, the combined sulfuric acid expressed as SO_3 should be 1½ to 2½ per cent, while in an oil intended for stuffing, especially where it is to be used as a vehicle for carrying mineral or other oils into leather, it should contain from 3½ to 4½ per cent of combined sulfuric acid as SO_3, in both instances basing the percentage on 80 per cent of oil (meaning an oil containing 20 per cent of water), or making due allowance for products containing more or less water.

Sulfonated corn and castor oil, the latter sometimes referred to as Turkey red oil, of 80 per cent, should contain 4 to 5 per cent of combined sulfuric acid as SO_3. Oils having the aforesaid percentages should give satisfactory performances in general practice.

Other tests that should be given consideration are unsaponifiable matter and ash. Unsaponifiable matter is found in all oils in varying amount, usually small. Sulfonated cod should not have in excess of 0.8 per cent ash or mineral matter, while necessarily present if the product is finished with soda or potash, if present in excessive quantities, will indicate careless washing. This factor should be very especially watched in oils to be used for fat liquoring; some such which were recently examined in the writer's laboratory were abnormally high.

It is not uncommon to find the trade rejecting products that should prove satisfactory, due to the misunderstanding of the terms soluble and emulsifiable. An oil that will mix with water and give an opalescence to the solution is termed soluble, while an oil that will mix with water and give an opaque light colored, milk-like solution is emulsifiable.

Cod and Fish Oil

Cod oil, as the name implies, is obtained by boiling the livers of the codfish after the medicinal oil is removed. It is quite likely that this oil may contain liver oil of an analagous nature obtained from other fish. The cod oil of commerce is dark brown in color and of varying acidity. It should be free from dirt, contain only small amounts of water and the unsaponifiable matter not to exceed 1 per cent.

Menhaden oil or fish oil is obtained by rendering the fish which are caught off the Atlantic coast. In recent years the methods for handling have been greatly improved, and in consequence the oils now secured are a better quality, with lower acidity. There are several grades—crude, light pressed, refined and bleached. There is also fish oil foots or stearine, obtained in refining and making light pressed oils, which should prove desirable for currying purposes.

In former years there was produced another product known as Gurry oil, which in more recent years has, due to the improved methods of handling the fish, been on the market in limited quantities only.

Whale Oil

Whale oil produced in this country comes almost entirely from the west coast of the United States, and is obtained from the Greenland or right whale. There are two grades used for industrial purposes: Number 2 is made from the flesh, is dark in color and ranges from 6 to 10 per cent in free fatty acids. Number 3 oil is made by cooking the flesh and entrails. It is quite dark in color, and the acidity ranges from 9 to 15 per cent. Number 2 oil is more or less speculative and, as the quantity is limited, most of it goes into Number 3. Whale oil contains considerable stearine, which may be removed by chilling and pressing. This oil is very often refined or bleached and sold as Number 3 refined, bleached or extra bleached. The oil

should be free from dirt and impurities and at the most contain only small amounts of moisture.

Other fish oils are used—such as seal, herring, sardine, salmon, shark liver and others too numerous to mention. These oils should be purchased upon sample, due care being taken, first to insure purity, after which it is desirable to standardize the product as to grade and free fatty acids.

Neatsfoot Oil

Neatsfoot oil is used as a dubbin. It was originally obtained from the hoofs and shins of the deer, but is now made by rendering the hoofs of cattle. This oil varies greatly from different manufacturers and should be watched. It is usually of varying acidity, sold to have a certain cold test, and a convenient means of securing this is to add corn oil.

Linseed and Rapeseed Oil

Linseed oil and blown rapeseed oil enter into the process of "doping" or coating leather. The linseed oil is very often processed in some way to make it more desirable for certain work. Blown rapeseed oil is generally called for as having a desired viscosity and is used in the dope solution. It aids in bodying and prevents the vehicle from becoming too brittle after drying.

Mineral Oil

Petroleum products are being used more now than in former years; in fact many of the large producers make a specialty of producing mineral oil for use in leather finishing. As to its possessing any advantage over fixed oils, the writer thinks this is questionable, although it must be admitted that they run very uniform, due to the fact that the process for making these oils can be controlled. The main tests are all of a physical nature, such as specific gravity, viscosity, flash, fire and cold tests.

Currying Fats

Tallow, obtained by rendering the fat gotten from beef or mutton, is used in currying. It should be purchased on specification, many tanneries calling for a specified melting point as a means of determining hardness.

Melting points are comparative and mean nothing unless the method by which they are taken is outlined, and practice based on such standard. It is far better to specify Titer, the method of determining which is well standardized and the practice more uniform and not readily influenced by the personal equation.

Curriers hard grease is a very variable product, as it may be any hard fat, stearine or wax with or without the addition of paraffin. It should always be closely watched as to the percentage of unsaponifiable matter. Melting point is also desirable and of value if precautions cited above are observed.

Other materials used in the tannery are Chinese vegetable tallow, Japan wax, which incidentally is not a true wax, and various other vegetable waxes and stearines and some oils which some operators believe possess special virtues.

Degras-Sod Oil

Degras was originally a French product obtained in the making of chamois leather. The skins are stuffed with fish or cod oil or a mixture, after which they are stacked and allowed to heat. In this way the oil becomes oxidized and is absorbed, causing the skin to become dry. The process is then repeated until after heating the skins remain saturated. The oil is now pressed from the skins, and this forms what was originally known as degras.

The pressed skins are washed with soda ash and caustic soda, which takes out a good deal more oil that was not removed by pressing. The wash water is handled in two ways, one by treating with acid, which causes the fatty acids combined with the soda to separate and rise to the top of the solution, which after washing is sold as sod oil.

When the wash water from the chamois is not treated with acid it is concentrated and added to the degras obtained by pressing the skins, and forms what is known as Moellen Degras.

In this country practically all the degras sold is really wool grease, a fatty substance obtained from the washing of sheep wool; while it is safe to say the greater part of material sold as Moellen Degras and sod oil are products manufactured and fashioned to the requirements and desires of the leather industry.

All the aforementioned products should only be purchased on tests or analyses, as they are liable to contain excessive quantities of impurities, such as ash, moisture or unsaponifiable matter.

MARKET FOR PHOSPHATES IN ITALY

Italy's imports of American phosphates dropped from an average of 75,000 tons per year before the war to 2,291 tons in 1916, 6,671 in 1917, and 1,449 in 1918, total imports in those years being 434,000, 230,000, and 231,000 tons, respectively. The importation of American phosphates into Italy was formerly exclusively controlled by German firms, while at present a number of Italian importers and consumers are in direct touch with producers in Florida and Tennessee.

With the present revival of agricultural activities, the demand for phosphates is considerable. The present shipping difficulties and high exchange rates, however, are seriously handicapping the exportation of American phosphates into Italy. There are many firms here willing to negotiate for shiploads of this product, but the chartering of a ship is a problem.

Notwithstanding the preferential freight rate granted by the United States Shipping Board Fleet Corporation for phosphates intended for Genoa and Trieste (viz, $28 per ton, instead of the usual rate of $40), the price of this commodity when delivered at Milan is exceedingly high—$40 c. i. f. Genoa, which, at present exchange equals 360 lire per ton.

The American c. i. f. quotations are now prohibitive. It is believed, however, that if it were possible to load phosphates as ballast on steamers returning from American ports, or reduce the freight rate considerably, an extensive business between the two countries would certainly result.

Prior to the war the demand for mineral phosphates for agricultural purposes in Italy was about 500,000 tons per year, valued approximately at 16,000,000 lire [1 lire = 19.3 cents normal exchange rate]. Phosphates were then and are now imported, principally from Tunis and Algiers (North African coast), the United States furnishing only a small share.

A list of names of Milan concerns interested in the importation of phosphates may be secured from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 123359.

ARREST PEDDLERS OF MORPHINE

Thomas Ahearn, Joseph Langley and Harry Cohen, alleged peddlers of morphine, had hearings on October 3 before United States Commissioner Supplee, and in default of bail were committed to jail for the action of the United States Grand Jury at Baltimore. An additional charge of violating the Mann white slave law was lodged against Ahearn. All the warrants were sworn out by Internal Revenue Agent A. E. Feimster. The accused were alleged to have sold morphia at $1 a "deck," about two grains, which is said to be twenty times the wholesale cost.

Views on Sales Contract and Arbitration

American Chemical Trade Not Unanimous for the British System—Dyes Institute to Study It

FEW subjects have attracted such genuine trade interest in New York as was created by the publication in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, on Oct. 1, of the British Chemical Trade Association's standardized sales contract and rules of arbitration. The terms of sales contracts used in England were discussed at a meeting of the American Dyes Institute, and the question of adopting a uniform contract and the arbitration system was referred to a committee of leading members who will report at the next meeting.

Among the members of the Dyes Institute who are taking an active interest in the proposed plan of procedure to lessen the enormous number of court suits are W. H. Cottingham, of the Sherwin-Williams Co.; L. A. Ault, of The Ault and Wiborg Co.; Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, of the Grasselli Chemical Co.; Frank Hemingway; M. R. Poucher, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; several officials of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., and others who are studying the question and will probably take part in the debate when the committee's report is received.

A. W. Hawkes, vice-president of the General Chemical Co., said:

"Replying to your inquiry asking our opinion of the Standardized Sales and Arbitration Plan adopted by the British Chemical Trade Association, providing such a system could be applied through some national association in this country, I wish to say, with the brief time I have had to consider this subject, I do not favor it for the following reasons:—

"(a) From the Company's standpoint we have practically no misunderstandings as to the meaning of our contract form either as to its particular phraseology or the questions of weights, delivery points, insurance, rents in warehouses, etc. Our form of contract has been developed by years of experience with the trade, in which the buyer has contributed nearly as much to the present form of contract as has the seller.

"(b) Many of the rules and conditions defined in the British Chemical Trade Association's plan are not applicable to the method of business in vogue in this country.

"(c) The laws in England with reference to arbitration agreements are somewhat different from the laws in this country, inasmuch as it is my understanding an agreement to arbitrate in the United States does not interfere with the immediate bringing of suits at law, etc., whereas in England I believe the Courts take cognizance of such arbitration agreements and suspend Court proceedings until the arbitration agreement has been reached.

"(d) When a contract form contains a definite agreement to arbitrate it might be considered by either side an invitation to have a difference of opinion which involves the necessity many times of submitting to third parties intimate details of one's business, so as to put the third parties, or Arbitration Board, in a position to reach an equitable conclusion or award. This oftentimes keeps the buyer and seller from adjusting promptly and in a very amicable way a dispute which otherwise might consume but a few moments' time.

"There are doubtless other reasons both for and against the plan, but these are sufficient to justifying us in not favoring it."

"Arbitration of sales disputes is a common and very successful custom in the Swiss chemical trade," said P. H. Anderson, the American Manager of the Chemical Works Madoery of Basle, Switzerland, to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. "This procedure over there is quite informal, and the usual method in case of a dispute arising out of a sale is for buyer and seller each to appoint an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators to appoint a third. An arbitration of this kind is almost uniformly satisfactory to both parties, in fact, often more satisfactory than court decisions, and there is, naturally, a great saving of time and expense. Mr. Madoery, the president of our concern, has often served as an arbitrator, and we have, ourselves, often submitted sales disputes to arbitration. I remember in particular a shipment from this country which was most satisfactorily arranged both to us and the seller upon this basis.

"The Swiss experience proves that arbitration is a feasible way of settling such disputes, and there is no doubt that if the custom were adopted in this country, it would be very greatly to the benefit of both sellers and buyers, keeping many cases out of the courts and saving in aggregate a great deal of time, effort and money."

At the meeting of the Dyes Institute at the Biltmore on Oct. 3, H. Gardner McKerrow, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., brought up the subject of a uniform sales contract and the arbitration of disputes arising under this contract, laying before the board a copy of the rules of the British Chemical Trade Association, which was published in full in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS Oct. 1. The proposal was well received by the members of the Institute present, and was referred to the trade committee.

Mr. McKerrow was interviewed by a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS just before leaving for the Cotton Convention in New Orleans, and expressed hope that the matter of a uniform contract and arbitration would receive prompt and favorable action not only from the dyestuff interests, but from the entire chemical trade.

"In England," said Mr. McKerrow, "I understand that arbitration has succeeded in settling most disputes in a period of thirty days. This is a startling contrast to the time it takes to arrive at a definite decision through our courts. The trade must remember very well the famous logwood suit which was started in March, 1916, and which did not even come to trial until February, 1919, lacking just one month of three years. Manufacturers in both the dye and chemical industries know very well what an expensive process these suits are, and the time is now ripe for united action to prevent this unnecessary and costly inconvenience. There will always be honest differences of opinion in business, but such differences do not presuppose dishonesty, and they can most certainly be justly settled to the satisfaction of both parties concerned through arbitration. This is a matter in which I have long been deeply inerested. You may remember that when we were working for the organization

of the dye industry, from which the Dyes Institute has resulted, I made two proposals as emphatically as I could make them, one for standardization of dyes and the other for a uniform sales contract."

"Greater simplicity in selling under a standard form of chemical sales contract appeals strongly to me," said J. A. Chew, sales manager of the Warner Chemical Co., when questioned about the proposal. "This would surely be particularly valuable in sales to the great consuming industries such as textile, paper, leather, rubber and so forth, where the purchases are not primarily chemical in their nature and where the multiplicity of forms of contracts used by the chemical makers places an unnecessary burden upon purchasing agents. A universal contract, simple in its clauses, and with plain definitions as to conditions, would be welcomed alike by buyers and salesment. It would be a step forward in the more efficient distribution of chemical products."

BRITISH PRICES FOR FATTY OILS

Liverpool oil advices say: Coconut oil quiet; refined, 110s per cwt net naked. Cod oil firm but quiet; Newfoundland spot and for shipment quoted 79s to 89s per cwt; English nominally 78s per cwt. Japanese fish oil quiet; spot barrels, 75s to 80s per cwt. Castor oil quiet, steady, offers scarce; English pharmaceutical, 106s; firsts, 103s; seconds, 101s per cwt in barrels. Olive oil firm, offers scarce and values nominal. Rape oil quiet; English refined quoted 118s to 124s per cwt in barrels. Palm kernels—A quiet and sagging market, with business in spot and afloat at £42 to £41 15s per ton. Palm kernel oil quiet; Liverpool crude, 98s net per cwt naked ex-mill. Palm oil—A quietly steady market; Lagos quoted £89; softs at £87; benin £84 10s to £85, and hards £82 10s to £83 per ton. Wood oil—Chinese quiet; spot 128s per cwt in barrels.

EXPORT DUTY ON PALM KERNELS

The British Board of Trade Journal for Sept. 11, 1919, contains an announcement that the governments of Nigeria, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone are taking the necessary steps to bring into force on Oct. 20, an export duty of £2 ($9.73) per ton on palm kernels exported from those colonies to countries outside the British Empire.

The Palm Kernels (Export Duty) Ordinance of 1919 provided for an export duty of £2 per ton on palm kernels exported from Nigeria to countries other than the United Kingdom, and in June the export duty in Sierra Leone was raised to £1 2s 6d. When this duty of £2 goes into effect the rate will be uniform in all the colonies of British West Africa.

IMPORT DUTY ON FUSEL OIL

The protest of the American Shipping Co. against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at Chicago on an importation of fusel oil has been sustained by the Board of General Appraisers in an opinion by General Appraiser Brown. The question was one of fact, the collector having classified the product as a chemical compound dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 5, act of 1913, in one case, and as an unenumerated manufactured article at the same rate under paragraph 385 in another case. The protesting importer claimed that it should be classified as fusel oil under paragraph 33, at one-fourth of one cent per pound.

NEW ANTI-DUMPING BILL MAY EXCLUDE MANY GERMAN CHEMICALS

Senator Smoot Tells How Oxalic Acid Industry in the United States Was Killed by German Tactics—Offers Measure to Prevent Cut-Throat Competition

Senator Smoot of Utah has introduced an anti-dumping bill in the United States Senate to protect American industries from the effects of unloading foreign products pending passage of new protective tariff legislation. The measure is along the same general lines being prepared by Representative Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Senator Smoot said there were enough dyestuffs at German ports now to provide the needs of all their pre-war market and to meet the requirements of the country for two years.

"Take the case of oxalic acid," said Senator Smoot. "When I was in the manufacturing business using dyestuffs I bought hundreds of thousands of pounds of it at 9 cents a pound. Then it began to be produced in this country and the Germans immediately began lowering their price until it got down to 5¼ cents. The American industry was simply smothered and as soon as it ceased producing the German price went back to 9 cents. We want to prevent a repetition of that experience."

The Smoot bill is largely devoted to definitions to fix the foreign market value and other terms to determine whether products are being dumped here at less than their cost of production. Thus "foreign market value at the place of production" is declared to be the average price within a period to be determined by the Tariff Commission at which the same merchandise is freely sold in the country of production. In the absence of such a standard, or where the price is less than cost, the Tariff Commission is authorized so to declare and the "cost of production" is substituted in determining values.

The Tariff Commission may certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that it finds a particular industry requires protection from dumping. The anti-dumping duty is to be added to all other duties or excises. Once in effect it shall continue until the Tariff Commission certifies that it may be properly withdrawn.

If the Tariff Commission is unable to procure information as to the cost the Treasury must forbid entry of merchandise pending investigation. If the desired information is refused the goods may likewise be excluded. The commission has full authority and discretion in conducting investigations.

Several bills have passed the House dealing with particular products with a view to giving needed protection for industries established during the war. Tungsten, zinc, dyes and some other articles are covered by these measures, but it developed that there is no general opposition on the Democratic side of the Senate to going further with these measures at this time.

A reorganization of considerable magnitude has been taking place within the Newport Chemical Works. The manufacturing company is now the Newport Co., recently organized, which operates the works at Carrollville, Wisc., and controls the property. The Newport Chemical Works of Delaware with main offices at Passaic, N. J., will operate the Passaic branch and do the selling, with the exception of the sale of intermediates, which will continue from the New York office at 120 Broadway. This reorganization involves no change in the personnel of the company and is for the purpose of business facility.

TEXTILE ALLIANCE TO DISTRIBUTE DYES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., October 14—The War Trade Board makes the following announcement regarding the importation of German vat dyes under the arrangement being made by Dr. Charles H. Herty, now in Paris:

"It is impossible at the present time to state definitely the exact amount of vat dyes which will be immediately available under the plan. A determination of the amounts, which may be secured by the holders of vat dye certificates cannot be made until the Textile Alliance, Inc., has been advised of the exact quantities desired to be purchased by certificate holders. Accordingly, holders of certificates, when forwarding the same, should advise the Textile Alliance, Inc., of the amount of vat dyes (not exceeding, however, the amounts allocated to them), which they wish to secure through the Textile Alliance, Inc., and authorize the Textile Alliance, Inc., to purchase the same for their account, it being understood that the Textile Alliance, Inc., shall be entitled, in the event it should prove impossible to secure the entire amount of the various dyes so applied for, to sell and deliver to each certificate holder his pro rata share of the total amount obtainable.

"All holders of vat dye certificates who desire to participate in the above mentioned plan must deliver their certificates to, and place their orders through, the Textile Alliance, Inc., as provided in the foregoing paragraphs on or before Oct. 31, 1919.

"The Textile Alliance, Inc., will be prepared within the next few days to inform certificate holders of the further details of the plan herein described, including the prices of the various vat dyes, the terms of payment and the time and manner of delivery.

"The purchase, importation and distribution of all vat dyes acquired under the above mentioned plan will be effected at cost and without profit to the Textile Alliance, Inc., and, accordingly, it is hereby prescribed as a condition of participation in said plan, that all persons participating therein shall release and hold harmless the Textile Alliance, Inc., and its officers, agents and employes from any and all claims or liability arising in connection with any importations, sales or deliveries of the vat dyes hereinbefore referred to."

Dr. F. G. Cottrell, chief metallurgist in the U. S. Bureau of Mines, has been named assistant director in charge of investigative and scientific work. Other changes in the Bureau are the appointment of the former chief clerk, Mr. F. J. Bailey, as assistant to Director Manning in charge of executive work, and Mr. H. W. Meyer, chief clerk of the War Minerals Relief Commission, to be chief clerk of the Bureau, succeeding Mr. Bailey.

Dr. Arthur W. Nixon and Dr. Jerome J. Morgan have been appointed professors of the Faculty of Chemical Engineering of Columbia University. Dr. Nixon, who is a specialist in explosives, was appointed associate professor of chemical engineering. Dr. Morgan, who was assistant professor of chemistry at Stevens Institute of Technology, was appointed assistant professor of chemical engineering.

Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., are 95 against 89, last week, 123 in the preceding week, and 152 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 10, against 11 last week. 22 the preceding week and 13 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 40 were in the East, 20 South, 22 West and 13 in the Pacific States, and 38 reported liabilities of $5,000 or more, against 41 last week.

HERMAN MADOERY SAYS THE SWISS WILL MAKE CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES

Head of Chemical Works Madoery Tells of Development of the Industry—He Pays High Compliment to American Manufacturers of Chemical Apparatus and Machinery

That the German domination of the Swiss chemical industry has been definitely broken not to be established again is the opinion of Herman Madoery, president of the Chemical Works Madoery of Basle, who came to this country with the Swiss Trade Commission, and who, after a trip with them through the Middle West, returned last week to New York.

"Laziness was one of the faults of the Swiss chemical industry," said Mr. Madoery to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "and many of our chemical manufacturers had the easy-going habit of buying from Germany not only certain crude materials, such as coal and coal-tar, but also some half-finished materials, such as alkaloids and coal-tar intermediates. During the war this habit was violently broken, and I do not believe it is going to be formed again, because we have found that it is possible for us to make up our own chemicals from crude materials and, what is more important, we have discovered that this is more profitable.

"I would not say that there will not be connections with the German chemical industry, but there will be German connections in America, too, and I know that at the present time any camouflage of German interest in Swiss plants must be a very difficult thing to accomplish. It should be remembered that the Swiss Government has Swiss manufacturers under very complete control. For example, it is necessary for all to file a list of the nationality of all their employees, both office and plant, and when this law was passed we discharged from our plant the few German workmen we had, because we did not want to give even grounds for suspicion. The strength of the government control may be understood when you know that during the war a law was passed that forbade the organization of new chemical companies, except by Swiss who had had previous actual experience in the chemical industry. This was done not only to keep out the unreliable, but also to prevent the Germans masking under Swiss protection. Furthermore, we have a very drastic law regarding the origin of manufactured goods, for we Swiss appreciate that we have to be very jealous in the protection of our 'Made in Switzerland' label.

"There has been a great development in the Swiss chemical industry during the war. Swiss manufacturers, because of our geographical position and lack of fuel and raw materials, are of necessity forced to manufacture quality goods and, as in our watch industry, we have long made a specialty of what might be called finished products. I believe that our chemical industry will be an industry of highly developed specialties, which we can export with profit, despite our distance from the sea coast."

Mr. Madoery was very much impressed with the development made in the American chemical industry, as evidenced by the Chemical Exposition, which he visited in Chicago. The great number of chemical products manufactured here now was a surprise to Mr. Madoery, but he expressed himself as most impressed with the tremendous advance which has been made in the manufacture of chemical apparatus and machinery.

"I saw," he said, "a number of machines which we do not have at all in Switzerland, and I am going to

equip my plant with a number of these. The mechanical genius of the Americans is most tellingly evidenced by their highly improved chemical apparatus. In the long run, when world competition in the chemical field returns to normal, this inventive genius in labor-saving devices is going to be a distinct advantage to American chemical manufacturers."

Pacific Coast Notes

The Associated Oil Company, which maintains a refinery at Avon, Cal., is to erect additions to the plant costing $2,000,000 and which will double the capacity. Gasoline and lubricating oils are produced.

Charles F. Smillie & Co., of New York, have opened offices at 260 California street, San Francisco, in charge of William F. Crosby. This firm maintains offices in the Orient and handles copra and other products of the Far East.

E. H. Little, who has been Western manager of the Palmolive Company since 1914, with offices at San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed New York manager and has departed for the East. He has been succeeded by M. L. Wirth, formerly of the Los Angeles office.

The Anglo-California Aniline Corporation and the Frederick Shale Development Corporation, each with a capitalization of $1,000,000 have secured charters at Reno, Nev., for the purpose of operating shale properties and refining the products. The stockholders of the two corporations are Thomas A. Keogh and J. F. Crowley, San Francisco, and George B. Thatcher, Benjamin J. Henley and Mildred Bray, of Reno, Nev.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending October 4 included the following: From Sydney to J. B. Spreckels & Bros. Co., on the steamship Ventura, 50 cases of eucalyptus oil, 20 cases of egg pulp and 3372 bags of copra; from Wellington and way ports to Hind, Rolph & Co., on the Tofua, 25 casks of whale oil, 200 cases of gelatine, 220 cases of vanilla beans and 436 tons of copra; from Sourabaya and way ports to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. & Co., 5900 bags of pepper, 20 packages of cassia, 30 bags of gum copal, 10 cases of quinine, 1500 bags of tapioca and 3013 bags of copra; from Central American ports on the steamer G. W. Elder, 146 packages of indigo; from Savu Savu to Atkins, Kroll & Co., 515 tons of copra.

CHINA'S EXPORTS OF CAMPHOR

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14—After an almost complete collapse during the war, the Hongkong camphor trade has been revived and bids fair to exceed even its previous proportions, according to a report just received by the Department of Commerce from the American consul general at Hongkong, in which he says:

Continued strong demand abroad has resulted in a rather large movement of camphor from Hongkong to the United States and Europe after more or less collapse of the trade in the past few years. Shipments to the United States have been made in the past two months to the value of $176,900 gold. The exports from Hongkong in the first six months of the current year have been valued at $289,710, of which the United States took $181,551 worth (Hongkong figures). Exports in the third quarter of the year have not been announced as yet, but declared exports indicate that the trade is still greatly on the increase. The total declared exports to the United States up to August 26 of the present year have been valued at $312,988 gold. Of these exports about half came from the Yangtze Valley.

FORDNEY HAS ANTI-DUMPING BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Oct. 14—When Senator Smoot's anti-dumping bill was called to the attention of Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, he raised the point that only the House can originate revenue legislation. His own bill on the subject will be introduced next week. It has been delayed to await a revised text from the United States Board of Appraisers at New York.

Senator Smoot's bill provides for a special duty on all goods whose importation is made on a basis that threatens to injure American-made goods, by being sold at lower rates in the United States than in the country of origin.

It is claimed that there will be no need for the German producer to offer his goods here at lower prices than his cost of production. The depreciated German mark will enable the German producer to export his goods at much higher than his cost of production and yet be much lower than anybody else's cost of production. The German producer will pay his labor in depreciated marks; but he will sell his product not in depreciated mark values but in the higher currency values of the market in which he sells it. For the American trade he will produce in marks but sell in dollars.

WILL PASS ON FOREIGN CREDITS

The Foreign Credit Clearing House has been organized by the election of Mark O. Prentiss, of the National Surety Co., as chairman of the board, and the following directors:

Alfred L. Aiken, National Shawmut Bank, Boston; John J. Arnold, Bank of Italy, San Francisco; Dr. W. E. Aughenbaugh, Richard Washburn Child, New York; E. N. Chilson, New York; Charles S. Gerstenberg, New York University School of Finance; Samuel P. Goldman, president Overseas Corporation; John G. Lonsdale, president National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; George F. Meyercord, Chicago; John McHugh, vice-president Mechanics and Metals National Bank, New York; Mark O. Prentiss, New York; Frank Presbrey, New York; Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis; John P. Stevens, New York.

It is proposed to merge all information on foreign buyers now in the possession of the large international banks and manufacturing exporters and then by comparing that data, it will be possible to establish a definite credit rating for all foreign merchants buying goods in the United States. Such a system, it is declared, will provide the new corporation at the outset with probably the most complete knowledge possessed in this country of foreign credit ratings. In addition, it is proposed to augment that information by reports from representatives to be established in twenty-three other countries.

BILL FOR FREE PORT ZONES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14—Senator Jones has introduced a bill providing for the establishment of free ports in the United States. The measure provides that goods arriving in these free ports shall be free of duty as long as they remain within the limits of the free zones provided. The Ways and Means Committee of the House claims to be the only body authorized to originate such legislation. Senator Jones, as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce has appointed himself, and Senators Lenroot of Wisconsin, Fletcher of Florida and Sheppard of Texas, a subcommittee to hold hearings on his bill.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Honorary Professor of Chemical Engineering in Columbia University, has been decorated by King Albert with the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

NO BAN ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Status of Industry Under National Prohibition Explained—Only Restriction Seems to be that No One Can Sell an Extract for Intoxicating Beverage Purposes

The status of the flavoring extracts industry under the enforcement act making effective national prohibition is explained by McCormick & Co. of Baltimore, in the following letter to the trade:

On October 10, 1919, the House adopted the Conferees' report on the enforcement bill making effective war-time prohibition and prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill has been sent to the President for his signature, which will, undoubtedly, be affixed, and the act will be effective from the date of such signature. If, owing to his illness, he is unable to sign same, the law will become effective without his signature in ten days.

Under Title 1, which is the War Prohibition provision, this language is used:

"The term 'War Prohibition Act', used in this Act, shall mean the provisions of any act or acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

"The words, 'beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors', in the 'War Prohibition Act' shall hereafter be construed to mean any such beverages which contain one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume; Provided, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to de-alcoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in Section 37 of Title 2 of this act, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale or porter and is contained and sold in or from such sealed and labeled bottles, casks or containers as the Commissioner may by regulation prescribe."

Title 2 of the Act, which makes effective the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, is as follows:

"When used in Title 2 and Title 3 of this Act, the word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine, and, in addition thereto, any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquor, liquids and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume, which are fit for use for beverage purposes: Provided, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine, nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in Section 37 of this Title and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale or porter, and is contained and sold in or from such sealed and labeled bottles, casks or containers as the Commissioner by regulation may prescribe."

In section 4 of Title 2, Flavoring Extracts are exempted from these definitions in the following language:

"The articles enumerated in this Section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market, be subject to the provisions of this Act if they correspond to the following descriptions and limitations, namely: * * *

(e) Flavoring Extracts and sirups that are unfit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes."

Flavoring extracts that are "unfit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes" can be sold by anybody, for proper purposes, and we know of no flavoring extract properly made, which is not "unfit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes." It is true it may be possible for abnormal persons or degenerates to get flavoring extracts into their stomachs, but no normal man can use them for beverage purposes. So, there will be no ban on the sale of the ordinary flavoring extracts made in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department and of the Internal Revenue Department.

But, notwithstanding flavoring extracts can be sold, section 4 referred to above throws a further safeguard around their sale and uses this language:

"Any person who shall knowingly sell * * * any extract or sirup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or who shall sell any beverage containing one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, sirup or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 29 of this Title."

The manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer must not sell flavoring extracts for beverage purpeses nor under circumstances which would lead a reasonable man to suppose that they were to be used for such purposes. If they do, they are liable to all of the penalties of the law.

John Clarke & Co., in their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs, say: "There are indications of a slight easing up of the labor situation in Marseilles, but here in New York a large number of dock workers have seen fit to strike just at this time, and we have visions of future distress calls to help fill some of the bins which already begin to show the bottom. Speaking more in detail, canary is dull and slightly easier, influenced by the arrival on consignment of some 1,500 bags of Turkish, the first in nearly four years. Coriander is experiencing a recurrence of seasonable demand.

Representatives of commercial organizations from leading cities presented arguments for free ports before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Commerce Committee of the Senate, last week. Bills providing for free ports were introduced by Representative Nolan of California and Senator Jones of Washington. Wilbur F. Wakeman, of the American Protective Tariff League, Chairman Fordney and others opposed the plan on the ground that it was an entering wedge for free trade.

The annual report of the Badische Anilin and Sodafabriek at Ludwigshafen, according to the Algemeen Handelsblad, reports a gross profit of 67,600,000 marks for 1918, in comparison with 58,200,000 marks for the preceding year. General expenses rose from 7,900,000 marks to 15,300,000 marks. The amounts written off for depreciation and reserves were increased from 21,200,000 marks to 40,600,000 marks.

The Chipman Chemical Engineering Co have filed an answer in the suit of the Hooker Electrochemical Co. for breach of contract in failing to accept delivery of caustic soda, alleging that the Government limited the Chipman Company's use of arsenic and soda, and the company could not use the 168 tons proferred. The Hooker Company claims this is no defense and has moved for judgment.

The plant of the Holland Aniline Dye Works, Holland, Mich., was damaged by fire, recently, to the extent of $150,000.

OUTPUT OF STARCH AND DEXTRINE

Tariff Commission Says the Largest Plants for the Production of Dextrine are Located in United States —Corn Starch Displacing Potato Starch Owing to Low Price

In a report to the Ways and Means Committee of the House on "Potato-Product Industries," the U. S. Tariff Commission says the exports of starch from the United States from 1914-1918 have averaged 102,848,429 pounds annually, valued at $3,913,104. Practically all of this is cornstarch. Prior to 1918 all exports of starch were grouped under one head in the export statistics but in this year 38,659,323 pounds of "cornstarch (except for table use)" were shown. Over half of the exports go to England. Before the war the Netherlands and Belgium also took large quantities.

Approximately 95 per cent of the starch imported into the United States is potato starch. From 1904-1908 imports averaged 6,121,589 pounds valued at $163,655, from 1909-1913, 13,730,665 pounds valued at $375,767, and from 1914-1918 they averaged 15,143,778 pounds valued at $704,712. Before the war, Germany and the Netherlands supplied practically all of the imports, but during the last two years great quantities have been received from Japan. Imports from that country which amounted to only 677,422 pounds in 1916 rose to 18,008,666 pounds in 1917 and to 21,806,975 pounds in 1918. Of the total imports of starch in 1918, 58 per cent entered at the New York customs district and 33 per cent at the Pacific coast districts.

As a result of the total elimination of Germany from the world's markets and the great reduction of the exports from the Netherlands, Japan produced and exported large quantities of starch during the war. Prior to 1917 the exports of starch from Japan were not shown separately but were grouped with the less important grains, meals, and groats. In 1917 the total exports of starch alone were given as 133,467,552 pounds valued at $7,483,278. Of this amount, 68.65 per cent was shipped to Great Britain, 12.51 per cent to the United States, and the remainder to France, Egypt and British India.

Market prices are quoted for cornstarch, domestic and Japanese potato starch, rice starch and wheat starch. Cornstarch, which has always been quoted at the lowest price, rose from about 2 cents per pound in August 1914, to about 6 cents in July, 1919. The price of potato starch has increased from about 5 cents per pound in August, 1914, to about 10 cents in July, 1919, and during most of this period it has been quoted at slightly over 12 cents. The domestic and imported potato starches bring about the same price, although recently the imported product has been quoted at a fraction of a cent more per pound. Rice and wheat starch are relatively unimportant and quotations have not always been shown. Wheat starch sold for slightly less than potato starch in August, 1914, but in July, 1919, it was quoted at 9½ to 10 cents per pound.

All starches and preparations fit for use as starch were dutiable at 2 cents per pound under the act of 1890. The rate was reduced to 1½ cents in 1894. Starch made from potatoes was specifically provided for in the act of 1883 at 2 cents per pound and in the act of 1909 at the rate of 1½ cents. In the act of 1913 the rate for potato starch was reduced to 1 cent and that for all other starches and preparations fit for use as starch was reduced to one-half cent per pound.

The largest plants for the production of dextrine are now located in the United States. Before the war little or no dextrine was manufactured and the production was restricted almost entirely to corn dextrine. Tapioca dextrine, which was formerly imported from England, is now made in greater quantities here than abroad. The starch from which it is manufactured is imported from Java.

Potato dextrine is usually the highest priced of the dextrines, and corn dextrine is the cheapest. In August, 1914, imported potato dextrine sold at 6 to 7 cents per pound, domestic potato dextrine at 5½ to 7 cents, British gum at 3⅛ to 3¼ cents, and corn dextrine at 3 to 3½ cents per pound. Since that time the prices have risen, until in the latter part of 1918 domestic potato dextrine was quoted at 20 cents. Corn dextrine during this period sold for 8 to 8½ cents.

Dextrine and British gum were first specifically mentioned in the tariff act of 1883 and were given a duty of 1 cent per pound. This rate was increased to 1½ cents in 1890 and to 2 cents in 1897, but restored to 1½ cents in 1909. In the act of 1913 dextrine made from potato starch was dutiable at 1¼ cents per pound and all others, including soluble or chemically treated starch, were dutiable at three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

MUST DISCONTINUE TREATING BUYERS

The Federal Trade Commission has notified several soap companies, chemical manufacturers and concerns dealing in oils and greases to stop the practice of giving gratuities such as meals, entertainment, presents of sums of money to employees of their customers or prospective customers to influence the purchase of supplies. The order charged "commercial bribery" in the specific cases, and has not been extended beyond the firms named. The list of the firms involved, according to the statement issued by the commission, follows:

"Nine soap manufacturers: Woodley Soap Manufacturing Company, Boston; the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York City; India Alkali Works, Boston; Charles P. Fox, Philadelphia; Bosson & Lane, Quincy, Mass.; Standard Soap Company, Camden, N. J.; Dobbins Soap Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Enterprise Soap Works, Inc., Philadelphia, and the Original Bradford Soap Works, Inc., Providence, R. I.

Three Boston chemical manufacturing concerns: Roxbury Chemical Works, Inc.; Federal Color & Chemical Company, and F. E. Atteaux & Co., Inc.

Two manufacturers and one distributor of oils and greases: Engineering Supply Company, Philadelphia, and United States Oil & Supply Company, Providence, R. I., and J. L. Quimby & Co., New York City.

BANK CLEARINGS GROWING

Clearings through the banks continue in record volume for this period; the aggregate this week at twenty leading cities in the United States, according to Dun's Review, amounts to $8,046,977,206, an increase of 35.0 and 52.7 per cent, respectively, over the figures of the same week in the two immediately preceding years. New York City continues to report exceptionally heavy clearings, the total at that center being 47.6 per cent larger than that of this week last year and 56.4 per cent in excess of that of the same week in 1917. At the cities outside the metropolis, where speculative operations have much less bearing on the clearings, gains are still the rule.

Geo. A. Briggs, formerly of Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, is now representing Frank H. Brindle & Co., sole agent for the United States and Canada for Violet, Paris, France, throughout the Middle West.

Business Brevities

The General Chemical Co. has contracted with the Texas Oil Co. for the delivery of 300,000 barrels of fuel oil, during the coming year, at their plant at Marcus Hook, Pa.

The Department of Commerce has made public figures showing the extent to which trade with Germany is being gradually resumed. Exports to Germany in July totaled $2,426,742, against imports of $291,166. Exports to Germany in May totaled $60,814, against imports of $90,330, and in June exports totaled $8,758,013, against imports of $266,996.

Work has been started on the $1,000,000 building to be erected at Light, near Barre street, Baltimore, for McCormick & Co., manufacturers of extracts, spices and specialties. The structure will run through to Charles street, and be large enough to house all the departments of the corporation under one roof. Each floor is to have an area of 55,000 square feet.

A despatch from Norristown, Pa., says application has been filed for a charter for the Valley Forge Magnesia Company, with a capital of $125,000, which is erecting a large plant at East Valley Forge, near the plant of the Ehret Magnesia Company at Port Kennedy. George V. Hurdle and John P. DuBois, who have been superintendent and secretary, respectively, of the Ehret Company, are officers of the new industry.

All bids for the town of Nitro, West Virginia, have been rejected by the War Department. Three bids were submitted, the highest, $5,800,000 by Harris Brothers and Company of New York. The others were $4,312,500 by the New Jersey Machinery Exchange, Newark, and Theodore Friedsberg and John Eickeley, Jr, and Company, Pittsburgh, joint bidders, and $2,508,750 by the Dupont Chemical Company. The city cost the Government $70,000,000.

Eugene Suter & Co., importers and exporters, specializing in fertilizer materials, chemicals, oils and dyes, with offices at 120 Broadway, have established a branch at 60 Garenstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. Mr. Suter has been at Basle since early in June. At the present time Mr. Suter has with him two other members of the firm's New York staff, Robert A. Faesy, who left for the Continent nearly a year ago, and Charles Suter, who arrived in France early last June.

The largest single shipment yet recorded arrived in New York, last week, when the steamer Homestead docked with 2,250 tons of pig tin from Singapore. The previous high mark recorded was 1,500 tons, and that was some time ago. Figured on a basis of 54c per pound, the cargo which came over in the Homestead is valued roughly at about $4,000,000. That the market will keep up fairly well in view of the arrival of so much tin is believed here to be certain, since present supplies available for spot shipment have been exhausted.

The Sugar Equalization Board has decided to re-establish the zoning system of last year for distributing sugar this Winter. East of Pittsburgh and Buffalo will use refined cane sugar, while the West will be supplied by the beet sugar refiners. Manufacturers are restricted to 50 per cent of their normal consumption. This will cut down considerably the output of candy companies using refined cane sugar. There are 200,000 tons of raw sugar, it was announced, still unshipped at Cuba. Half of this amount will be brought here this month and 50,000 tons in November, and 50,000 tons in December, thus cleaning up the old crop.

SEEKING TO HARMONIZE CAPITAL AND LABOR AND PREVENT STRIKES

Industrial Conference Considers Plans Proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Others—High Cost of Living and the Steel Strike Discussed

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14—The Industrial Conference organized in three groups represented under the general classification capital, labor and the public. Each group selected a committee of five to consider resolutions presented, and if the proposition is unanimously approved by the group committee it is placed before the general conference. In case a majority of the conference favors the suggestion it is then referred to a committee of fifteen with membership as follows:

Capital: S. Pemberton Hutchinson, John W. O'Leary, John J. Raskob, Herbert F. Perkins and J. N. Tittemore.

Labor: Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, W. D. Mahon, Matthew Woll and L. E. Sheppard.

The public: Thomas L. Chadbourne, H. B. Endicott, A. A. Lendon, Charles Edwin Russell, and Miss Lillian D. Wall.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was elected chairman of the conference. Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are in attendance and freely discuss matters with Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolutions finally reached the Committee of Fifteen, upon whom the heavy work of the conference has fallen, dealing with the steel strike, the high cost of living, recognition of non-union employee representation, and many other industrial and economic problems.

From the group representing the general public came a proposal for an industrial truce of three months, to begin with the abandonment of all present strikes and lockouts.

The motion dealing with the high cost of living came from the public, being offered by Thomas L. Chadbourne. It called for a committee of inquiry of nine members, three each from the employers, labor and the public. The motion was adopted.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., presented a resolution calling for a scheme of industrial harmony in which representatives of stockholders and employes would decide terms of employment and working and living conditions.

A plan proposed by Secretary of Labor Wilson contemplates a board similar to the National War Labor Board, findings of which shall have the moral force of trade agreements. Creation of a board composed equally of employers and workers in each of the principal industries is called for, as well as a board to deal with miscellaneous industries. Workmen and employers are left to determine for themselves the manner in which their members shall be appointed.

Immediate arbitration of the steel strike was asked by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the labor group. He called on the conference to appoint a committee of six to settle the steel strike, the men to return to work while the settlement was being effected.

The representatives of the Employers Group presented a statement demanding the open shop, in which they said:

"There should be no denial of the right of an employer and his workers voluntarily to agree that their relation shall be that of the 'closed union shop' or of the 'closed non-union shop.' But the right of the employer and his men to continue their relations on the principle of the 'open shop' should not be denied or questioned. No employer should be re-

quired to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees or chosen by and from among them."

The statement was understood to be an endorsement of the stand taken by E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation.

The conference adjourned until Tuesday to allow the Committee of Fifteen to consider the proposals presented by the three groups.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATES

Rome, Italy, Sept. 20—The International Agricultural Institute publishes the results of its examination into the production of natural phosphates by the various countries of the world, comparing 1918 with 1913. The figures follow:

	in tons of 1000 kilos	
	1918	1913
Belgium	—*	219,420
Spain	—*	3,548
Norway	—*	757
Russia	—*	25,000
Canada	—*	391
U. S. A.	422,720	3,161,146
Dutch West Indies	—*	34,772
Japan	—*	34,772
Christmas Island	—*	152,405
Algiers	234,825	461,030
Egypt	31,147	104,450
Tunis	818.962	2,170,496
Southern Australia	—*	6,049
French Enterprises in Oceania	—*	82,057

Production in the United States of America by states:

	1917	1918
Florida	2,055,056	2,586,120
South Carolina	34,022	111,087
Tennessee and Arkansas	521,341	458,805
Western States (Idaho, Utah and Wyoming)	15,338	5,135
	2,625,757	3,161,146

*) no reports available.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cod liver oil from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to the United States and the United Kingdom, from April to August, 1919, compared with the exports during the same period in 1918, as received by W. and S. Job & Co., 29 Broadway, New York, are shown in the following statement:

Total exports April to August, 1918, 56,950 gallons. Total exports, April to August, 1919, 133,914 gallons.

Exports to the United States, April to August, 1918, 47,914 gallons. Exports for the same period in 1919, 23,900 gallons.

Exports to the United Kingdom, April to August, 1918, nil. Exports for the same period in 1919, 105,437 gallons.

The measure is the Imperial gallon. The returns show that the United States is short 23,000 gallons. The United Kingdom has purchased 105,437 gallons over last year and is still a heavy buyer.

LAST CAMPHOR ALLOTMENTS FOR 1919

Commercial Attache James F. Abbott reports from Tokyo that the allotment of camphor to the celluloid manufacturers and camphor refiners of the United States for the last three months of 1919 is the same as for the preceding three months, and with the same conditions. The price is 378 shillings ($91.98) per hundredweight.

A large chemical works is being erected at Squirrel's Heath, Essex, England, by Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd. It is in the midst of hundreds of acres of herbs, flowers and roots used, among other things, in the preparation of essential oils.

CHEMICALS USED IN SOUTH AFRICA

The chemicals in demand in South Africa are those used in the mining industry. The ones that are being used mostly, and the amount imported, follow:

In 1917 there was a small amount of nitric acid brought in, of which about 20 per cent came from the United States. Sulphuric acid was formerly a large item of import, coming mainly from England, but now it is manufactured locally and importations have decreased considerably. A little tannic acid is imported, but to no great amount, only 1,454 pounds being brought in during 1917. All this came from the United States, whereas in 1914 Germany, Italy, and Switzerland were the sources of supply.

Ammonia for ice making is of growing importance in view of the fact that the meat-export trade is rapidly increasing. In 1917 there was roughly $44 000 worth of ammonia brought into South Africa, of which England and Australia furnished 75 per cent, almost equally divided, and the United States furnished the remainder.

Calcium carbide is one of the heaviest items of import on account of its use for miners' lamps. In 1917 a very large proportion came from Canada, with only 119,610 pounds out of 4,283,643 pounds coming from the United States. In 1914, 9,824,146 pounds were brought in, of which 3,846,495 pounds came from Canada, 4,360,365 from Norway, 1,062,857 from Sweden, and 523,611 from the United States, with small amounts from other countries.

Carbonate of soda is another important item of import, but it is now being produced in British East Africa. In 1917, 3,011,055 pounds came from the United Kingdom, 112,000 pounds from British East Africa, and 56,605 pounds from the United States.

Caustic soda is used to a considerable extent in soap making, and in 1914, 243,000 pounds came from the United States, out of a total of 3,897,996 pounds, the remainder being practically all from England. In 1917, 5,647,851 pounds were imported, of which 2,693,945 pounds came from the United States, the remainder from England.

Sodium cyanide used on the mines centered at Johannesburg was imported to the extent of 7,868,811 pounds in 1917. In 1914 the United Kingdom furnished 5,416,295 pounds, and Germany 4,637,885 pounds, out of a total importation of 10,084,868 pounds.

REUNION'S VANILLA INDUSTRY

Reunion Island, a French colony a day's journey from Mauritius, and larger than the latter colony but with a small population, has suffered considerably from the war. In ordinary times its trade, which is mostly with Mauritius, Madagascar, and France, amounts to some 30,000,000 francs (say $6,000,000) annually. Of late years this trade has been greatly reduced.

The island, all the same, holds its own as one of the greatest vanilla-producing countries in the world, and steps are being taken to improve the industry in view of the greater demands for the staple. Experts from Reunion have recently been visiting Mauritius to endeavor to secure capital for the development of their plantations, for the introduction of improved machinery on their estates, and to arrange for new, practical methods in packing their produce. As the Mauritian planters have large sums of money in hand, due to the high prices which, during the last five years, they have secured for their sugar, they have given a ready response to the appeal for capital from the Reunion colonists, and the prospects of the vanilla industry there are looking much brighter.

The Perfumery Importers Association will hold a meeting in the Auditorium on the fifth floor of the Bush Terminal Sales Building, New York, on Monday, October 20 at 12 o'clock.

TRAINS FOR WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

The Committee on Rates and Routes for the Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, to be held in New Orleans the week of November third, announces the selection of the following official trains:

Delegates from New England and Atlantic Coast points will travel on Pennsylvania Railroad Train No. 137-37 leaving New York Pennsylvania Station, Friday afternoon, October 31st, at 3:38 P. M., West Philadelphia 5:56 P. M., Baltimore 8:30 P. M., Washington 10:45 P. M., arriving New Orleans Sunday morning at 10:30 A. M. This train carries through sleeping cars from New York to New Orleans, through club car and observation car from Washington to New Orleans, and through dining-car service.

Reservations for this train may be made through Mr. William Pedrick, Jr., Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or through Romaine Pierson, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.

Delegates from the Middle West will travel on the luxurious Panama Limited on the Illinois Central Railroad leaving Chicago Saturday, November 1st, 12:30 noon, arriving New Orleans at 11:15 Sunday morning. This train carries observation compartment car and standard open section and drawing-room sleepers from Chicago to New Orleans, and through dining-car service. Chicago reservations may be made through J. R. Waters, Agent, Consolidated Ticket Office, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, or through Frank M. Bell, care Armour and Company, Chicago.

A through drawing-room sleeping car leaves St. Louis Saturday afternoon, November 1st, at 4:30 P. M., on Illinois Central Train Number 207 (Panama Limited), from Chicago at Carbondale, Illinois, at 7:20 P. M. Reservations out of St. Louis may be made through F. D. Miller, Division Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, St. Louis, or through Fred W. Sultan, care Sultan Drug Co., St. Louis.

For the convenience of Ohio and Indiana delegates who may not find it convenient to go to Chicago to take the Panama Limited from that point, a through drawing-room sleeping car will leave Indianapolis Saturday morning, November 1st, at 10:35 A. M. on Pennsylvania Train No. 21, being attached to the Panama Limited from Chicago at Effingham, Illinois, at 4:58 P. M. that afternoon. Reservations from Indianapolis may be made through J. C. Millspaugh, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Kahn Building, at that point, or through Charles J. Lynn, care Eli Lilly and Company.

TIN PRICES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON

Spot prices for tin are higher this week at about 56 cents per pound. For spot tin on board ship, 55c; October shipment from England, 54¾c, with November quoted at the same figure; September shipment from Straits, 54¾c and October-November and November-December shipment, 54½c per pound. On the Metal Exchange the prices were as follows. Straits, spot, 54½c and spot, 99 per cent, 54c per pound. The Metal Exchange noted the sale of 25 tons of spot, Banka tin, at 54c per pound.

The London tin market showed a steady tone and there were practically no changes with the exception of Eastern. The prices for various grades were reported as follows: Standard, spot, £283, unchanged, on sales of 50 tons; futures, £284 on sales of 350 tons; straits, spot, £283 5s, unchanged, and Eastern, c. i. f. London, £290 on sales of 200 tons.

Books of Trade Interest

WHAT INDUSTRY OWES TO CHEMICAL SCIENCE. By Richard B. Pilcher, registrar and secretary of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Frank Butler Jones, B.A. (Cantab.), A.I.C., assistant, Laboratory of the Department of Explosives Supplies, Ministry of Munitions. With an introduction by Sir George Beilby, LL.D., F.R.S., past president of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Chemical Industry. 12 mo., 150 pages, cloth. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co.

The contents of this volume originally appeared as a series of articles in an engineering publication under the title of "What Industry Owes to Science," but as the articles dealt mainly with chemical science, the title was modified, and the series reprinted as they appear in this book. The work covers a survey of many of the important industries, presented to show by examples how chemical science in particular has advanced the methods and processes of production in the various lines of manufacturing, etc. Beginning with minerals and metals, the indebtedness of the industries to chemistry is emphasized under the following chapter headings: Heavy chemicals and alkali; coal tar and coal gas; dyes, explosives and cellulose; oils, fats and waxes; leather; rubber; mortar and cement; refractory materials; glass and enamels; pottery and porcelain; chemical products; photography; agriculture and food; brewing; alcohol, wines and spirits; tobacco, inks, pencils, etc.; gases, and Government chemistry. The application of chemistry to industry is so replete with possibilities that chemists must be counted upon to take a large part in the work of the future. The articles here presented indicate some of the triumphs of science in industrial fields, and are suggestive of the direction further progress is to take.

A TEXT-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY intended for the use of pharmaceutical and medical students. By Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL.D.; Virgil Coblentz, Ph.D., and Jeannot Hostmann. Ph.G. 5th edition, revised and rewritten. 8 vo., 765 pages, cloth. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company.

The authors of this text-book have long been known as experienced chemists and teachers of chemistry in colleges of pharmacy, Professors Sadtler and Coblentz also having been prominent in pharmacopoeial revision for many years. In its various editions, this work has been a favored text book in many colleges of medicine and pharmacy, the present volume bringing into line the important changes that chemical manufacturing has undergone since the beginning of the World War. The sections on inorganic chemistry are the work of Prof. Coblentz, who has been of recent years in close touch with the manufacturing side of chemistry, assisted by Prof. Jeannot Hostmann, who has also rewritten the section on elementary physics. The section on organic chemistry has been brought up to date by the introduction of considerable new matter by Prof. Sadtler, who also contributes the chapter on electrolysis and its new applications.

PETROLEUM. By Albert Lidgett, editor of the "Petroleum Times;" late editor of the "Petroleum Review." Crown 8 vo., 168 pages, cloth. London and New York. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.

It is said that we live in an age of Oil, for the products of petroleum are inseparable from our daily life. When one finishes perusing this little book, the truthfulness of the foregoing statement becomes more apparent than ever, for he then begins to realize the immensity of the industry and the utilization humanity has made of the many products derived from petroleum. The story is well told in popular language, and the reader is given the facts upon which the theory of the origin of petroleum is based, and descriptions of the chief phases of the industry, such as the oil

fields of the world, production, refining, transporting, its use for fuel and lighting, together with important information concerning petroleum in England and Great Britain. Another interesting chapter is that describing the part that petroleum played in the Great War. The world's output of crude oil for 1917 is given as 500,651,086 barrels of 42 gallons, of which the United States produced 66.98 per cent., followed by Russia with 13.78 per cent and Mexico with 11.05 per cent. The total production of the entire world from 1857 to 1917 amounted to 6,983,567,246 barrels, of which the United States produced 60.89 per cent, and Russia 26.24 per cent.

THE MODERN BANK. By Amos Kidder Fiske, associate editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. 12 mo. 340 pages. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London.

Mr. Fiske describes the functions of a modern bank and the methods by which its work is done. He takes the reader into a typical New York institution and points out what the officials and clerks do from hour to hour. He explains the working of the Federal Reserve system and the improvements and advantages obtained through it. A lucid description of the use of "paper money" forms a chapter of interest to the general reader, while the chapters on exchanges through the Clearing House, discounts, commercial paper, the credit department and loans should be read by every business man who has dealings with banks that involve more than local deposits and drafts.

SALT AND THE SALT INDUSTRY. By Albert F. Calvert, F.C.S., author of "Salt in Cheshire"; "The Salt Deposits of the World" etc. Crown 8 vo. 151 pages. cloth. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.

This little book, one of "Pitman's Common Commodities and Industries" series, presents in epitomised form most of the facts concerning the history, methods of mining and producing and other information relating to salt and the salt industry. The chemistry of salt, the beginnings of the salt industry, the Cheshire salt district, development of brine process, formation and extent of the Cheshire deposits, latest methods of salt-making, and the salt market, are divisions of the subject which receive attention. While the information given is trustworthy so far as it goes, the average American reader will fail to find very much relating to the industry in the United States, although a short description is given to methods employed in the salt-producing districts of New York State. As a matter of general information it is stated on the authority of the U. S. Geological Survey, that the supplies of salt in this country are apparently inexhaustible and the United States can not only supply her own needs, but those of the world for a long time to come.

"ALL AMERICA CABLES" IN NEW BUILDING

The "All America Cables" building at 89 Broad Street was opened last week. It is equipped with the latest automatic devices for handling telegraphic correspondence between North, Central and South America. Officials of the company say that only by the most persistent efforts has it been possible on account of war conditions to erect this up-to-date building, which houses not only the two duplex cables connecting this city with the Central and South American republics, but provides ample room for the new extensions into Brazil in the near future. Situated in the heart of the importing and exporting, shipping and banking district, the structure is the first large office building to be erected since the war began.

The Birch Oil Company, Baltimore, has leased for a term of years the three-story warehouse 201 West Pratt street.

Patents

Granted August 26, 1919

1,314,379—Maud C. Travis, Dora, Ala. Twin bottle-holder.

1,314,444—Filippo Tolentini, Woodlawn, Pa., assignor to Pasquale W. Como, Woodlawn, Pa. Ointment and process of preparing same.

1,314,460—Harold T. Blum, Amherst, Ohio. Antirefillable bottle.

1,314,485—Joseph D. David, Washington, D. C. Process of concentrating nitric acid and apparatus therefor.

Granted September 2, 1919

1,314,646—Jacob Hartman and Leonard Joy, Indianapolis, Ind. Fountain tooth-brush.

1,314,710—Ralph S. Sherwin, East St. Louis, Ill., assignor to Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process for producing aluminum oxid.

1,314,715—Oliver W. Storey, Madison, Wisc., assignor to C. F. Burgess Laboratories. Manufacture of zinc chlorid.

1,314,765—Herbert G. Stone, Wytheville, Va. Process of recovering acid.

1,314,848—Richard G. Bars, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-stopper.

1,314,856—Jesse Coffeen, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Ignatius Brady, Chicago, Ill. Process of extracting sulphur from ore.

1,304,915—Russell E. Sard, Colonie, N. Y. Bottle-opener.

1,314,920—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Process of treating cymene.

1,314,921—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Cymene dyestuff and process of making same.

1,314,922—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Cymene dye.

1,314,923—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. 1-methyl-2-amino-4-isopropyl-5-Nitrobenzene.

1,314,924—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Dimethyl-diisopropyl-benzidin and process of making same.

1,314,925 and 1,314,926—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Dimethyl-diisopropyl-benzidin azo dyes and process of making same.

1,314,927—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Methyl-amino-isopropyl-benzene-sulfonic acid and process of making same.

1,314,928—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Sulphur dyes and process of making same.

1,314,929—Chester E. Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to The Selden Company. Green sulphur dye and process of making same.

1,315,011—Elton R. Darling, Montclair, N. J., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to Essex Laboratories, Inc. Process of making titanium oxid.

1,315,127—Walter A. Jacobs, Mount Vernon, Wade H. Brown, Flushing, Michael Heidelberger and Louise Pearce, New York, N. Y., assignors to The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y. Arsenical compound.

1,315,137—Charles L. Lightenhome, New York, N. Y. Process for making substitutes for shellac, varnish and related products.

1,315,140—Vincen P. McCoy, Mobile, Ala., assignor of one-half to Joseph M. Walsh. Bottle-guide for filling-machines.

1,315,183—Edward V. Espenhahn, Port Pirie, South Australia, Australia. Treatment of gases containing sulphur dioxid.

1,315,189—Hugh K. Moore and George A. Richter, Berlin, N. H., assignors to Brown Company. Method and apparatus for recovering sulphur dioxid.

Granted September 9, 1919

1,315,241—William J. Russell, Detroit, Mich. Acid-tank.

1,315,246—Walter O. Snelling, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process of treating vulcanized oils and product thereof.

1,315,250—Karl F. Stahl, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apparatus for absorbing hydrofluosilitic-acid gas and separating silicic acid therefrom.

1,315,287—Henry W. Cyrus, Astoria, Oregon. Non-refillable bottle.

1,315,354—Andrew Robert Warner, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to Lakeside Hospital. Method of purifying nitrous oxid.

1,315,371—Erick P. Lindahl, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, assignor to Theodore Haumesser. Bottle-case.

1,315,393—Zeno Ostenberg, San Jose, Cal. Process of dissolving cellulose.

1,315,394—George R. Penn, Baltimore, Md. Paper bottle.

1,315,446—George E. Willmarth, Pottsdam, N. Y. Apparatus for accurately reading milk test-bottles.

1,315,480—Henry Dreyfus, London, England. Manufacture of non-inflammable celluloid.

1,315,496—Max Helbig, Fredriksstad, Norway. Process for the extraction of sulphur from metal sulphides.

1,313,525—Harold A. Morton, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Process of making acetone.

1,315,534—George G. Taylor, Crafton, and Ismond E. Knapp, Jr., Coraopolis, Pa. Process of producing ammonia and ammonium compounds.

1,315,540—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Electrochemical method and apparatus of producing synthetic acetylene from organic liquid.

1,315,541—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Method of preparation of pure ethylene.

1,315,542—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Process of preparing ethylene dichloride.

1,315,543—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Method of preparation of acetaldehyde.

1,315,544—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Process for preparing acetone from acetic acid.

1,315,545—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Process of preparing ethylene dichloride from ethylene.

1,315,546—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Method of preparation of acetic acid.

1,315,547—George O. Curme, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Union Carbide Company, New York, N. Y. Process of making propylene dichloride.

1,315,585—Charles Weizmann, London, England. Production of acetone and alcohol by bacteriological processes.

1,315,619—Jean Altwegg, St. Fons, France, assignor to Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone Anciennement Gillard P. Monnet et Cartier, Paris, France. Process for the preparation of primary alcohols.

1,315,630—George Kosta, Philadelphia, Pa. Silver-cleaning compound.

1,315,639—Olivier Piette, Brussels, Belgium, assignor to Societe Franco-Belge de Fours-Coke. Semidirect process of treating coke-oven gas.

1,315,660—William C. Ferguson, Garden City, N. Y., assignor to Nichols Copper Co., New York, N. Y. Process of recovering platinum metals.

1,315,663—Henry W. Gould, San Francisco, Cal. Process of recovering quicksilver from its ores.

1,315,674—Walter S. Landis, New York, N. Y., assignor to Ameridan Cyanamid Company. Process of producing ammonium nitrate.

1,315,678—William H. Middleton, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Process of manufacturing cyanamid.

1,315,701—Jean H. Bregeat, Paris, France. Apparatus for the recovery of volatile solvents in continuous process.

Granted September 16, 1919

1,315,942—Emory Bradshaw, Unionville, Mo. Non-refillable bottle.

1,315,952—Arthur S. Dwight and Richard L. Lloyd, New York, N. Y., assignors to Dwight & Lloyd Metallurgical Company. Method of producing lime.

1,315,961—Charles C. Huffman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Sunbeam Chemical Company. Universal gray dye and method of producing the same.

1,316,019—Arnold Daniel, Charlottenburg, Germany. Method of producing caramel.

1,316,047—Heinrich Kubli, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, New York, N. Y. Process for the manufacture of easily-soluble compounds of the C. C.-Dialkylbarbituric acids.

1,316,107—Edward J. Pugh, Glenside, Pa., assignor to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Basic sulfate of zirconium and method of making the same.

1,316,133—Edward A. Barnes, South San Francisco, Cal. Process for preparing barium hydroxid from barium sulfid.

1,316,167—John P. Lecrone, York, Pa. Signal-carrying funnel.

1,316,322—John Patronell, Orange, Texas. Bottle-stopper.

1,316,339—Nils Testrup, Westminster, London, England, and Thomas Rigby, Dumfries, Scotland. By-product recovery from gas-producers and the like.

1,316,422—John H. Cannon and James M. Fream, Alexandria, La. Composition.

1,316,445—James Simpson Island, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, assignor of seventy per cent to Edward P. Coleman. Apparatus for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

1,316,515—Irving T. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y. Container.

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows; United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Frances-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 87 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Financial Notes

The stockholders of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. at a special meeting, last week, ratified the recommendation of the directors to increase the authorized common share capital from $12,000,000 to $23,000,000. This brings the common stock up to 240,000 shares of $100 par value. The stockholders also authorized an offering of the new stock to stockholders at $70 a share. The stockholders of record will have the right to subscribe share for share for the new stock and the right to subscribe will expire November 18. The money obtained through the sale of the new stock will be used to finance the development of the company's growing alco-gas business.

Among the securities sold at the Auction Salesrooms, last week, were 100 shares of Southern Oil and Chemical Co. at $15 for the lot.

There have been 79,701 shares of the second preferred stock of the United Drug Company converted into common, or almost 80 per cent of that issue. It is expected that by the end of this month the remaining 20 per cent will have been exchanged.

The American Glue Co. has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent payable Nov. 1, on stock of record Oct. 20. The extra is payable on the same date, in Liberty bonds.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10½	11	Grasselli, pf.	100	103
Air Reduction	55	56	Hercules Powder	210	220
*Am. Ag. Ch.	95	96	Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	110
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	93	95	H'k Electro	60	70
Am. Chem. Prod.	1	1½	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chicle	92	97	Heyden Chem.	7	7½
*Am. Chicle, pf.	80	85	*Int. Agricul.	27	28
*Am. Cot. Oil.	58½	59	*Int. Agricult., pf.	83½	84
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	92	93	*Int. Nickel	27½	28
Am. Cyan.	35	40	*Int. Nickel, pf.	90	92
Am. Cyan., pf.	62	70	*Int. Salt	56¾	60
*Am. Druggists S.	11	11½	K. Solvay	..	195
Amer. Glue	40	45	*Mathieson Alk.	36	40
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Merrimac	92	94
*Am. Linseed	81	82	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95½	96	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Malt	58	58½	*Nat. A. & C.	61	62
Amer. Zinc	22½	23	*N't A. & C., pf.	90	91
Amer. Zinc., pf.	59	60	National Lead	86	86½
Atlas Powder	142	147	National Lead, pf.	107	109
Atlas Powd., pf.	89	92	N. J. Zinc	254	257
*Barrett Co.	130	132	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Barrett Co., pf.	114	115	Parke, Davis & Co.	115½	116
British Am. Chem.	9	9½	Penn. Salt	81	88
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
By. Prod. Co.	113	118	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Baking Po.	140	150
Casein Co.	40	..	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	96	98
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Semet S.	165	175
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Corn Products	88	89	Solv. Proc.	200	275
Corn Products, pf.	107	107½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Cu-Mor Chem.	1	1	Swan & Finch	98	102
Davison Chem.	32	32½	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	13	13½
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15½	15½
Dow Chem.	175	200	Union Carbide	81	83
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	Union Sulphur	..	..
Du Pont	313	318	*Un. Drug	152	154
Du Pont, debs., pf.	91	93	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	52½	53
Du Pont. C., pf.	8	10	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	146	..
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Fed. Ch., pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Freeport Tex., Sul.	50	50¾	U. S. Gypsum	..	..
Freept, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	144½	145
*Gen. Chem.	180	190	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	105	105½
*Gen. Chem., pf.	100	105	Va.-Car. Chem.	82½	83
Grasselli	..	170	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	114	115

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	97	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	101½	102
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s 1932	83½	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	95	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	97	99

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Fire in the plant of the Standard Guano Company, at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, on the night of October 6, destroyed the electric plant shop, the pier, the old factory, the timekeeper's quarters and the pump building. Two lighters at the pier, many loaded freight cars and a quantity of fertilizer were burned. Several explosions were heard soon after the fire started. C. H. Robertson, vice-president of the company, estimates the loss at $1,500,000. Sparks from the grinding machine caused the blaze.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 32; Crude Drugs, Pages, 34-36; Essential Oils, Page 38.

HEAVY BUYING IN CRUDE DRUGS

Ipecac, Canada Balsam, Gum Tragacanth and Mandrake Root Higher—Quicksilver Lower—Menthol and Camphor Continue Scarce and High—Trading Checked by Holiday

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands).

Advanced

Aloes, Curacao, ¼c lb.
Asafetida, Powd., 50c lb.
Bayberry Bark, 10c lb.
Blackhaw, Bk of Rt., 5c lb.
Buckthorn Bark, 5c lb.
Balmony Herb, 4c lb.
Caffeine, 25s lb.
Capsicum, Afr., Pds., 2c lb.
Chillies, Jap., 3c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 10c lb.
Elm Bark, Grnd., 4c lb.
Select, 10c lb.
Fir, Canada Balsam, 50c lb.
Ginger Root, 3c lb.
Haarlem Oil, Dom., 50c gross
Hops, 10c lb.
Ipecac Root, 15c lb.
Kava Kava, 4c lb.
Mandrake Root, 3c lb.
Poke Root, 2c lb.
Podophyllin Resin, 50c lb.
Potass. Bromide, 15c lb.
Sabadilla Seed, 2c lb.
Sage, Spanish, 1c lb.
Senna, T. V., 1c lb.
Tragacanth, No. 1, 25c lb.
Wahoo, Bk. of Rt., 10c lb.
Wormseed, Levant, 5c lb.

Declined

Aniseed, Span., ½c lb.
Canary Seed, Mor., ¼c lb.
South American, 1c lb.
Chiretta Herb, 5c lb.
Mercury, $10 flask
Mustard Seed, Cal. brn., 4c lb.
*Quinine, 10c oz.
Soap Bark, Cut., 1c lb.
Valerian Root, Belg., 10c lb.
*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	$.50	$.50	$.40	$.75
Calomel	1.76	1.76	1.76	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.65	3.65	2.85	1.75
Glycerin	.19½	.19½	.20½	.60
Menthol	9.75	9.75	7.75	5.75
Opium, Gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	21.50
*Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.75	3.75	3.25	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	4.00	4.00	3.75	1.75
Buchu, Short	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.40
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.00	2.85	2.70	4.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.80	1.75	1.85	.65
Cloves, Zanzibar	.50	.41	.38	.47

*No goods available at this price

During the past week, the chemical and drug markets have been devoid of notable developments. Business continues brisk, with a particularly heavy demand reported for crude drugs from consuming quarters. Although there is a good inquiry and a large volume of business passing, prices have remained quiet, few revisions of importance having been reported.

As buyers are coming to the realization that drug prices as a whole are far from due to decline any great distance for some time to come, they are throwing off the conservatism of the past year or so and coming into the market with considerably more freedom. The actual size of orders is increasing steadily and is taken as a very optimistic omen among sellers.

Although there have been no changes in the prices of menthol or camphor during the week, both are in a very tight position. Particularly in the case of camphor, the scarcity of stocks has become acute. Menthol has quieted down somewhat but has lost none of its strength or bullish tendencies. Quinine has slowed down as second hand holders of imported material uncover many lots which were not known to exist. There is still an active demand for the febrifuge but a multiplication of offers this week has removed some of the snap to the trading in this item. Potassium bromide has advanced. A further decline in quicksilver has been noted. Among the drugs, ginger root, ipecac, Canada balsam, select elm, tragacanth ribbons and mandrake root are higher. Cloves have advanced sharply.

Fine Chemicals

Antipyrine—This product continues in a very weak position, and prices are very soft. It is easy to do $5.00 a pound, and it is reported that this figure can be shaded. Up to $5.25 a pound is named in some quarters. Selling competition is very keen.

Bay Rum—Good arrivals hold prices easy. Quotations are made at $3.18 per gallon for both the St. Thomas and Porto Rican.

Caffeine—Scarcity of stocks on the spot maintains prices in a very tight position. Quotations range from $7.25@$7.50 per pound with doubt expressed that the former figure could be done much longer. A heavy arrival of tea sweepings last week, when worked up, may supply the needed alkaloid.

Cream of Tartar—Importations of tartrates and tartaric acid have eased the market here for these items. Cream of tartar is easy at 52c@54c a pound as to seller.

Glycerin—Although 19½c per pound is the quoted price for both C. P. and dynamite, several sales are said to have been made at 20c for car lots. The market is generally quiet with demand routine.

Haarlem Oil—The position of the domestic oil is very firm, and it is said to be impossible to get the best grade goods under $5.00. Offerings of $4.50 per gross are heard. For the imported, $6.00 per gross is still in effect.

Mercury—An agreement has been reached among the quicksilver interests of Spain and England. The price here has consequently settled down to a normal level. Sellers' agents here are naming $85 per flask, $10 under the price of a week ago. It would not be surprising if the metal is held firmly near the current figure, to see mercurials move slightly lower.

Podophyllin—The scarcity of mandrake has only aggravated the acute shortage of the resin which has been noted here for some time past. It is said that $7.00 a pound is about the best that can be done, although $6.50 is still quoted in one or two quarters.

Potassium Bromide—An advance has been made in potassium bromide by producers on the strength of small stocks in the basic materials. Quotations for crystals are being made at 65c@70c per pound bulk and for the powder, 64c@65c.

Quinine—The quinine situation has quieted down somewhat during the week, and speculative interest seems to have waned. Offerings of large lots to arrive in two or three months at figures very close to the present manufacturers' price, however, were snapped up quickly. Offerings of several good spot parcels packed in kilos did not create a whole lot of interest at $1.35 per ounce. Hundred-ounce tins of domestic make, where obtainable, were commanding up to $1.55. Makers maintain 80c per ounce in hundreds as their price with nothing to offer, except small parcels for distribution among the regular trade.

Camphor—Quotations of $3.30 a pound for bulk goods by American refiners are merely nominal and no goods are obtainable on the market at this figure. It merely represents the level at which they are distributing their small stocks to regular customers. Not a great deal of Japanese refined is obtainable at $3.65

per pound for slabs. Orders for a case or two can be taken care of, but big business is being turned down. Tablets are very scarce, the price nominally held at $3.75 and up.

Menthol—Although menthol has lost none of its strength and most holders are naming $10.00 per pound as their prices, there has been little activity during the week. Holders do not seem to be at all perturbed and are merely waiting for buying to start in again, as they are confident it soon must, in order to satisfy innumerable requirements, both foreign and domestic, which they say exist. Routine business is still being taken care of in some quarters at $9.75 per pound, although an attempt to secure large orders immediately jacks the price up to $10.00. Stocks in Japan show no improvement, and the scarcity is expected to continue for some time.

Crude Drugs

Asafetida—There has been a stiffening in the price of the powdered as the material which was available last week has been taken up. For goods not quite U. S. P. $5.00 is quoted, and for strictly U. S. P. stuff $5.50 per pound is firm. Whole gum is steady at $3.60@$3.75.

Bayberry Bark—This item is very scarce, and little is available in the country. The price has taken a sharp jump and is now quoted at 35c per pound.

Blackhaw—Bark of the root is in a strong position as demand here takes up such goods as are available. The price is higher at 55c@60c a pound.

Buckthorn Bark—There is one holder here, and he has very limited supplies. His price is 65c per pound for small lots.

Canary Seed—Arrivals hold the price easy at 9¼c@9½c a pound for the Morocco and 8¾c@9c for the South American. Demand is steady.

Cloves—One of the leading dealers names the price of Zanzibar cloves at 50c a pound. This marks a sharp jump over last week's figure and is induced by active consumer interest in the fact of present limited supplies. At the source, little encouragement is held out to buyers here.

Elm Bark—The seasonable demand continues very active and the dearth of supplies, both here and in the country, is forcing prices steadily upward. Selected bark made a sharp jump this week, moving to 50c@55c a pound as to grade and seller. Grinding bark is also very tight at 25c@28c per pound.

Ginger Root—Supplies seem to have been pretty nearly cleaned out, an active inquiry moving prices to higher levels. Jamaica unbleached is quoted at 25c@27c per pound while the bleached has also advanced to 28c@29c.

Ipecac—Strong demand and a marked inroad into spot supplies are responsible for a tightening in the price of ipecac. Both Cartagena and Rio root are named at $3.00 per pound inside. Powdered is quoted up to $3.35 a pound with some holders still asking $3.25.

Mandrake Root—The acute scarcity of this item continues. There is little or nothing being offered. Prices are very firm at 25c@27c per pound.

Mustard Seed—Improvement in the supply of brown California seed has eased the price on the spot somewhat. Holders are naming 18c@20c per pound.

Senna—There is a continuance of the active demand for Tinnevelly senna. Prices are very firm and somewhat higher. For No. 3, 14c a pound is inside, while up to 22c is now named for No. 1 grades. Stocks are none too large, and shipments coming forward have been damaged, it is reported. Alexandria is unchanged but firm at 75c for whole leaf, 50c for half and 24c@25c for siftings.

NEW INDUSTRIAL USES FOR ALCOHOL

New York Section of the American Chemical Society Hears of New Sources of Supply, and the Demands of Industry—Views of B. R. Tunison, Dr. F. W. Kressmann, Dr. G. F. Richmond and Prof. Ralph H. McKee

In a symposium held Friday evening, October 10, at Rumford Hall, by the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, five well-known chemists addressed the Section on new sources of alcohol which could be tapped, and indicated many new uses for it. B. R. Tunison said that probably ten times as much alcohol as was consumed before prohibition days would eventually be utilized by the American people, albeit they have decided to dispense with it as a beverage. In a normal year the United States drank 160,000,000 gallons of alcohol and used approximately 100,000,000 gallons in the various arts.

Among the sources which could be developed is the nipa palm which flourishes in the Philippines and other tropical countries and yields, said Mr. Tunison, about 15 per cent of sugar which could be fermented. From that source alone 50,000,000 gallons a year could easily be produced. The Mexicans brew a fiery beer from the sotol plant, a variety of agave which exists in very large quantities in their country from which millions of gallons could be distilled. By changing the cellulose of sawdust and other wood waste into sugar and then fermenting that substance, more alcohol can be obtained. It is identical with that derived from grain and is quite different from the methyl or so-called wood alcohol of the "Pink Elephant" brand which is made by another process. Considerable alcohol can also be derived from the waste of gas works.

In order to bring all these alcohols within the domain of the law, however, they have to be denatured or treated in such a way as to make them unfit for human consumption. There are now about forty denaturing formulas which are approved by the Internal Revenue Bureau. When alcohol is used "simple of itself," as honest John Falstaff used to say of sack, the Government puts on a tax of $4.15 a gallon even if employed for industrial purposes. These undrinkable alcohols are used excessively as solvents in the various chemical industries and especially in the development of the dye industry. They serve well in the manufacture of rosins as a solvent, and by their use a perfectly transparent product can be manufactured.

Mr. Tunison prophesied that as the petroleum supply decreases and the price of gasoline is raised, alcohol will come into greater use as a motor fuel. Denatured ethyl alcohol, identical in composition with that distilled from grains, is now cheap in carload lots, and there are compounds of it which are sold even now for only a few cents more a gallon retail than the price of gasoline. Mr. Tunison said that these new alcohol fuels yield more power to the gallon than does gasoline and do not clog carburetors. There is also a demand for the so-called solidified alcohol which is made by adding paraffine and such substances to spirits.

Dr. F. W. Kressmann gave details concerning the manufacture of "Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste."

Dr. G. F. Richmond told of the possible increased use of the so-called "Higher Alcohols" which are employed in the manufacture of extracts and perfumes.

Professor Ralph H. McKee spoke of "Alcohol from Sulphite Wood Waste," and Dr. Leonard H. Cretcher's topic was "The Use of Alcohol in the Dye Industry."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 38.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS IN DEMAND

Essential Oil Market Shows New Strength—Active Buying of Lemon Oil and West Indian and Italian Orange Oil—Oil of Wormseed Scarce and Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, 5c lb.
Benzyl Benzoate, 50c lb.
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.
Oil Sassafras, Art., 5c lb.
Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Eucalyptol, 5c lb.

Declined

Oil Mustard, Artif., 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	4.70	4.70	5.00	5.80
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.47	.47	.46	.57
Oil Cloves	2.90	2.90	2.70	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.25	9.25	7.25	5.65
Oil Lemon	1.15	1.10	1.30	1.30
Oil Peppermint	7.75	7.75	6.50	5.30
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.00	11.00	10.75	13.55
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.72	.67	.53	.41
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.40
Coumarin	7.00	7.00	7.00	33.00
Eucalyptol	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.40
Methyl Salicylate	.60	.60	.50	.90
Vanillin	.78	.78	.67	.88
Thymol	7.00	7.00	6.25	13.25
Menthol	9.75	9.75	7.75	5.75

The essential oil market here has been characterized by an active, steady demand during the week. With a few exceptions, there have been no price revisions, quotations being maintained steadily at the levels of last week. The keynote of the market is strength, a firm undertone and decided confidence of sellers being reported.

Oil of eucalyptus has stood out as an exceptionally strong feature of the market, the price moving upward. Oil of lemon has firmed up somewhat. An active demand for both West Indian and Italian orange oils is noted. Oil of wormseed is tight and moving higher. Peppermint oil is in light supply on the spot and the price unchanged. Bergamot and artificial mustard oils are both soft and easy. Continued strength is noted in the case of clove and cassia, no change in quotations being reported. Oils cedar leaf and sassafras, natural and artificial, are both very scarce, and prices are steady. Lavender is in small supply on the spot and in good demand.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—The oil is very firm, and the smallness of stocks is still in evidence. Prices are named at $1.55@$1.70 a pound, according to seller, quantity and brand.

Oil Almond—No changes in price are noted. Demand is routine and quotations firm at $9.25@$9.50 a pound for the bitter, $9.50@$9.75 for the U. S. P. bitter. For the artificial U. S. P. $1.50 a pound is named, while f. f. c. grade is quoted up to $2.00. Sweet almond oil is selling at $1.00@$1.10 and up to $1.25 for small lots.

Oil Bay—Light supplies on the spot hold this oil in a very firm position. In this market, $4.00 a pound seems to be the best that can be done, although an odd seller might be found who is still willing to sell for $3.75.

Oil Bergamot—Advices out of Sicily are not very encouraging regarding oil of bergamot. Demand is not very active here, and the product is in a weak position. Producers continue to offer goods abroad at concessions. On the spot, $4.70@$4.75 a pound is named by holders, but it is believed that a whole lot of argument would not be necessary to induce considerable shading of this figure. Importations for last week were 105 half-cases from Messina.

Oil Cassia—Stocks are none too large, and prices maintain a very firm tendency in all quarters. Some holders are demanding $2.40 a pound as their bottom offer, but it is still possible to do $2.35 for limited quantities of the technical. Lead free oil is steady and in good demand at $2.45@$2.50 a pound. For U. S. P. redistilled oil of cassia, $2.85@$2.90 is the figure named in this market. The inquiry for the technical oil is exceptionally active at the present time.

Oil Cedar Leaf—There has been no improvement in stocks either here or in the country. Some holders have strengthened their ideas as to price slightly, naming up to $2.35 a pound for their goods. It is still possible to do $2.25 in some quarters, however. Oil of the wood is steady at 25c@26c a pound.

Oil Citronella—A good routine demand is noted for citronella. Prices are firm and unchanged at last week's levels. For Ceylon oil, 47c a pound seems to be the consensus of opinion of the trade here. Java oil is quoted at 90c a pound.

Oil Cloves—A tendency to become still firmer was noted in the case of oil of cloves during the week. Spot stocks are small and there is a brisk inquiry reported, the market being generally more lively. Most holders are asking $2.90 a pound for tins, but it is possible to do $2.85 in some quarters. Smaller lots are bringing from $3.05 a pound up.

Oil Eucalyptus—The tight position of oil of eucalyptus continues as stocks on the spot grow smaller. Demand is active and, as holders become depleted, prices are advancing. The best that has been heard during the past few days is 80c. It may still be possible to do 75c, but this is not being openly quoted. Up to 90c a pound is being asked in some cases.

Oil Geranium, Bourbon—Stocks are small, and the price is firm at $9.00@$9.25 a pound.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Although reports from abroad say that the crop of flowers has been of fairly good size and quality, stocks of the oil here are small, and the opinion is current that the price will move upward for some time. A good crop of flowers has not, however, softened the high price of the oil at the source. On the spot, U. S. P. goods are quoted at $9.25 @$9.50 a pound.

Oil Lemon—Both in this market and in Sicily, a slightly firmer tone has been reported for oil of lemon. The holders who were doing $1.10 rather freely last week seem inclined to make their price $1.15 per pound inside today. The lemon growing interests abroad are said to be in a good position financially at present and are not inclined to concede a great deal in the way of price. Practically all quotations coming out of the Sicilian market for American delivery are being made in dollars rather than lire. Arrivals last week from Messina and Leghorn totaled 1,001 cases.

Oil Lemongrass—This item is still very scarce but unchanged in price at $2.00@$2.10 a pound.

Oil Mustard—There are good stocks of the artificial available on the spot, and prices are easy.. Considerable shading is being done, and it is a difficult matter to determine just what the price is except on a firm offer. Dealers here are naming $8.50 and upward. As high as $10.50 and $11.00 is given as the price in some quarters. For natural oil of mustard, $25.00 a pound is quoted.

Oil Orange—Demand is exceptionally active just at the present time for sweet orange oils. Prices are firm, $2.25 a pound being the bottom figure heard around the market for the West Indian product. One quotation names $2.30. Sicilian oil can be had for $3.00, although up to $3.25 a pound is being asked by some holders. Oil of bitter orange is quiet and unchanged at $2.25@$2.30 a pound. Importations last week amounted to 191 cases, in from Messina and London.

Oil Pennyroyal—There is no domestic pennyroyal on the market here. Some of the better foreign lots are being offered as such, however. Imported oil, as such, is quoted at $1.50@$1.60 a pound. It is in light supply and very firm at this figure.

Oil Peppermint—The peppermint oil situation here has been dormant during the past week. Nothing has developed of importance. Spot stocks are exceptionally light, little or nothing coming forward from the West. Producers have lost nothing of their firm grip on the situation. Prices are unchanged at $7.75@$8.00 a pound for such business as is passing. Demand is routine, inquiries coming mostly for small lots from buyers forced into the market by a depletion of their stocks. For U. S. P. redistilled oil on the spot, $8.00 @$8.25 a pound is named.

Oil Sassafras—The scarcity of both the natural and artificial oils continues. Little is available in the country or on the spot. The artificial oil is higher here at 70c@75c a pound and not a great deal offering at this figure.. For natural oil $1.80@$2.00 a pound is named according to seller.

Oil Spearmint—Spearmint is still very scarce and held by most sellers at $10.75 per pound. One quarter quotes $10.50 as the price.

Oil Wintergreen—Both gaultheria and sweet birch oils are in small supply, and prices are firm. Down as low as $5.75 per pound is named for sweet birch, while up to $7.00 is heard from one seller. The average quotation is about $6.00@$6.25. Gaultheria is practically nominal at $10.50@$11,00 per pound.

Oil Wormseed—The scarcity of wormseed oil continues acute, and prices are very stiff. Some holders have advanced their ideas and now name up to $5.00 per pound. The range for the market is about $4.75 @$5.00.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—This item has been marked up sharply to $4.50 per pound by one house for domestic goods. No imported is obtainable, it is reported. The range of the market is about $4.00@$4.50 per pound.

Eucalyptol—In keeping with the scarcity and high price of oil of eucalyptus, eucalyptol holds very firm at the recent advance. On the spot, quotations are being made at $1.25@$1.30 per pound.

Menthol—Following the sharp advance of last week, the price has held firm and steady at $9.75@$10.00 per pound. Consumer interest is great. (See Drug Market on page 21.)

EXPORTS OF PERFUMERY IN 1919

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 14—The exports and imports of perfumery annually from 1912 to 1919 inclusive for the fiscal years ending June 30, are shown in the following table, which includes re-exports of foreign goods received here:

Year ended June 30—	Imports	Exports	
		Domestic	Foreign
1912	$1,645,992	$1,147,630	$18,652
1913	1,873,585	1,441,982	9,700
1914	2,309,027	1,620,872	17,969
1915	2,473,144	1,715,059	11,889
1916	3,105,906	2,903,063	17,682
1917	3,806,699	3,618,670	12,167
1918	3,497,695	3,965,465	22,724
1919	3,670,577	6,077,851	79,767

The imports of perfumery and other toilet goods including tooth pastes, pomades, and aromatic chemicals used in the preparation of perfumery, for the year 1918-1919, ended June 30 last, were as follows:

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1919

	Quantity	Value
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, proof gals.	6	$ 19
Do. (from Virgin Islands) Pf. gals.	1,377	2,697
Floral essences containing no alcohol		34,610
Floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol n.s.p.f.		274,648
Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise—		
Containing alcohol.....Pound	218,991	908,641
Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	2,030	1,873
Do. from Philippines	20	500
Not containing alcohol.....Pound	815,130	1,547,995
Do (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	2,041	1,189
Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices (including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints and pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations)—		
Containing alcohol.....Pound	18,854	15,653
Do. (Reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	491	1,122
Do. (from Virgin Islands)	1	5
Not containing alcohol.....Pound	613,070	285,798
Do. (reciprocity treaty with Cuba)	3,009	2,636
Substances, preparations and mixtures, odiferous or aromatic, used in the preparation of perfumes and cosmetics, n.s.p.f., not containing alcohol	34,451	616,868
Do. (from Virgin Islands)	2	10
Do. (reciprocity with Cuba)	2	2

PROCESS FOR INCREASING ORANGE OIL

Arthur A. Kopf, superintendent of the Mutual Motor Company, of Kingston, Jamaica, who is also a pharmacist registered in New York, has recently made, through the Jamaica Agricultural Society, certain suggestions for increasing the amount of orange oil from local fruit. He thinks that by the present method of grating against needles only about 30 per cent of the oil is obtained, and proposes the following procedure: From the fruit the thick layer of yellow skin containing the oil should be removed by a hand or foot power orange peeler (obtainable at a very reasonable price). The skin can be automatically fed into a form of meal grinder which will make it into a pulp similar to ordinary sawdust. From this grinder it is automatically passed into a fruit press and subjected to pressure sufficient to squeeze out about 60 per cent of the contained oil.

Franklin W. Wakefield, president of the Pacific Coconut Corporation, has returned to San Francisco, from a trip to Papette to inspect the concern's properties. The firm is crushing copra there and is increasing its facilities for storage. Mr. Wakefield predicts that San Francisco will become one of the greatest vegetable oil centers in the world and that it is now handling the bulk of this business on the Pacific Coast, owing to lower port costs.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page s 38 and 40.

SODIUM SALTS ARE ACTIVE

All 1920 Deliveries of Bichromate Advance—Caustic Soda in Better Demand—New Business in Some Items Checked by the Steel Strike

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Glacial, Acetic Acid, ½c lb. Sodium Bich., 1920 cont., 1c lb.

Declined

Potassium Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. 4c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12¼	$ 12¼	$.14	$.19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton	20.00	20.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.75
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs.	8.70	9.00	9.00	9.50
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.28	.28	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran.	lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.27
Soda Ash, 56 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 pc.	100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.26	.26	.24	.45

The heavy chemical market continues firm with few exceptions. Large lot business is being placed, and inquiries are numerous for prompt shipment as well as for future delivery. Present business is checked to a certain extent, because of the difficulty in locating supplies. Alums have been under better buying pressure, but quotations are unchanged. White arsenic is being delivered under contract, and very little material is reaching the open market.

Ammonia water is limited and in very strong request with offerings at high figures. In short, all ammonia products are receiving a set back, owing to the strike in the steel industry. Copperas is stiffening up for the same reason. The export call for carbon bisulphide and carbon tetrachloride is broader with the market in good shape. Copper sulphate remains easier. All lead products are firm, owing to the steady request. Potash is unchanged with the exception of the low per cent carbonates which are lower.

Sodium salts are active. All 1920 deliveries on bichromate are quoted at high levels. Nitrite is in good call. Caustic soda and soda ash are steady with the caustic in better demand.

Glacial has tightened up and is slightly higher. Muriatic, sulphuric and nitric are without change.

Acid, Acetic—The market has been under active buying especially glacial, which is slightly firmer at 12¾c@13c, barrels included. Spot goods are limited. All higher percentages of the acid are stiffening up and in good call.

Acid, Muriatic—Little material is available in the open market, as most factors are being pushed on contracts. Quotations are unchanged at 1¾c for the 18-degree; 2c for the 20-degree, and 2¼c@2½c for the 22-degree.

Acid, Nitric—Although offerings are lighter in directions, 5c for the 38-degree in carboys can still be done. Supplies of this acid are fairly heavy owing to the long standing accumulation of stocks.

Acid, Sulphuric—The bulk of production continues to be bought up. Quotations vary, according to the quantity that the holder has in stock. The 60-degree acid is held at $13@$16 per ton; the 66-degree at $17.50 @$23.00, and oleum at $20@$25. Prices are on tank car lots, sellers' works.

Alums—All grades have been in good call, and sales are passing in good volume at 3¾c@4c on the ammonium lump, depending upon holder. The ground is quoted at 4c@4½c, and the powdered at 4¼c @4½c. Chrome material is still light in supply at 15c@17c. Offerings are made at 7¾c on the U. S. P. potash lump, ex-store New York. Chrome potash at 17c@19c is steady and firm.

Aluminum Sulphate—Both the iron free and commercial are stronger, with less material offered out on spot. Sales of the low grade were closed at $1.65 on large business during the week. However, in quarters, it is difficult to do better than $1.75 regardless of quantity or buyer.

Arsenic—Small lots are practically the only material reaching the spot market, and holders are asking up to 12c. The contract market is unchanged, with producers heavily booked at 9½@10½c.

Aqua Ammonia—Heavy inquiry is noted with actual sales greatly restricted. Quotations among first hands are unchanged at 6¾c for car lots and 9c in carboys.

Ammonium Sulphate—Second hands continue to rule the market with offerings confined largely to odd lots which are held at $4.75@$5.00. Owing to the steel strike and the large contracts held by first hands, very little material is coming through for prompt delivery.

Antimony Sulphuret—Practically nothing is available in the spot market, owing to the tied-up condition of manufacturers. Quotations are 25c for the golden No. 2; 30c for golden No. 1; 35c for crimson F, and 50c for vermillion.

Bleaching Powder—Domestic and export shipments continue in good volume with offerings restricted. Prices on high-grade material are holding firm at 2¼c for domestic drums and 2½c for export drums.

Copper Sulphate—The easier tendency of the market, noted at last report, is unchanged with supplies offered at $8.50 by first hands and a shade lower by second hands.

Carbon Bisulphide—The market is under heavy inquiry from foreign sources, and shipments are in good volume at 5c a pound on car lots and 6c for 500-pound drums.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Domestic deliveries are quoted at 11c, New York. However, the figure could probably be lowered. The foreign market is active with numerous inquiries, and contract business is being done at 10c@10½c.

Lead—All lead products are moving in good quantities although checked to some extent on account of the scarcity of supplies. Prices are unchanged at firm levels.

Potash Caustic—Prices for high-grade material vary considerably according to holder and quality. Quotations on export goods are 23c and domestic 27c@32c, although much higher levels are named in directions.

Potassium Carbonate—U. S. P. material is passing at 40c@50c. The demand is broad with offerings more plentiful. The 80-85 p. c. material is a little easier, and 19c can be done in directions. The other percentages are unchanged with offerings restricted.

Soda Ash—The market is steady and unchanged at $1.75 for the 58 per cent, basis 48, on domestic goods; $1.90 less 3 to 5 per cent holds for export in barrels and ten cents higher for bags.

Caustic Soda—Buying is of large proportions, both for export and domestic delivery. Although producers are fairly well tied up so far as prompt shipments are concerned, occasionally resale lots are offered in the market as low as $3.10. However, the manufacturers' price, $3.32½ f. a. s., governs the market.

Sodium Bichromate for 1920 delivery has been advanced by manufacturers to 10½c. Prompt shipments bring 13½c, but second hands are willing to accept 12c.

Sodium Nitrate—There are no offerings on the spot market, and big business continues to be done for future delivery at a figure close to 11c.

New Incorporations

Front Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., capital $200,000. Dr. A. O. Zwick, Cincinnati.

Maldezone Chemical Co., Memphis, Tenn., capital $50,000. E. W. Ford, J. M. Walker, Charles Gerber, E. R. Ellis, J. R. Buchignani, Dr. H. M. Johnson, Memphis.

Central Alcohol Co., Dover, Del., capital $300,000. N. C. Benna, E. C. Somesyn, Minneapolis, Minn., Charles Bartles, St. Paul, Minn.

Reuben H. Smith, Inc., Manhattan, capital $25,000. Drugs and medicines. P. Fitz, E. W. and R. Smith, 854 Seventh ave., New York.

The Byner Co., Dover, Del., capital $25,000. Druggists and hospital supplies. W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steiggler, Wilmington, Del.

Robelen & Lininger, Inc., Queens, N. Y., capital $10,000. M. J. Robelen, C. A. Lininger, E. W. F. Mammen, Jamaica, L. I.

The W. E. Cramer Pharmacy, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. K. Cramer, H. and J. Franklin, 2363 Valentine ave., New York.

Peiser, Potter & Kruckman Co., Manhattan, capital $9,000. Drugs and chemicals. M. L. Peiser, L. Kruckman, J. Potter, 3600 Broadway, New York.

Heath-Hislop Drug Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital $15,000. B. O. Heath, C. F. Hislop, C. E. Hanks, Rochester.

Nevada Color and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $750,000. A. W. Britton, George V. Reilly, S. B. How, New York.

Pharmacal Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital $10,000. B. R. and M. J. Lyster, E. Gilbert, 61 Broadway, New York.

L'Aureole Henne Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. Druggists sundries. A. Buchi, E. F. Martin, L. Saxi, 1046 Heller ave., New York.

Capital Increases—Samuel Felt Drug Co., Watertown, N. Y., from $80,000 to $100,000.

Announcement has been made by the Newark College of Technology, Newark, N. J., of the establishment as a feature of its curriculum of a special course on "corporation chemistry," which will have for its aim the exploitation of the relation of business economics to industrial chemistry. The course will be of particular interest to factory superintendents, supervising engineers, sales managers, and the like, and will consist of thirty lectures under five subdivisions, arranged so as to have special application to the problems of projected chemical plants. The instructions will be under the direction of Dr. Frederick Dannerth, a local consulting chemist.

E. V. Peters, General Sales Manager of The New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, left October 10 for the West, to be gone a month on a business survey for that concern. He is accompanied by R. M. Neumann, manager of Western Sales with headquarters in Chicago. During their trip they will investigate business conditions and at the same time inspect various distributing warehouses which the Zinc Company has established. Messrs. Peters and Neumann will visit,, among other cities, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Seattle.

The Heinrich Chemical Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has taken bids for the construction of a four-story and basement reinforced-concrete plant. G. W. Heinrich is president.

ARRANGING FOR POTASH SHIPMENTS

The potash agreement between Great Britain and Germany has been ratified, and 20,500 tons of pure potash will go to England in the near future. A Cologne telegram reports that the Potash Syndicate, in an agreement with the Dutch Potash Import Association, has fixed new selling prices, which are an advance on the former rates. The syndicate is at present engaged with the export of 50,000 tons of potash. Later this quantity will be considerably increased.

According to the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" the American wholesale trade has made an inquiry by cable of the Potash Syndicate respecting deliveries of potash. Nothing has yet been fixed with regard to the amount of the order or the price. But it was suggested at a meeting of the Rothenburg mine that the value of the consignment would probably be 10,000,000 marks. No agreement has yet been reached in the negotiations between the German Potash Syndicate and the United States.

The first commencement of business relations, says the "Deutsch Allgemeine Zeitung" shows that America has no intention of joining in a ruthless economic war against Germany. Further, the telegram shows that there is no truth in the statement frequently made in Entente countries that it will be possible to ignore Germany and obtain potash from Alsace only, The chairman of the meeting referred to above said that Germany could not deliver at the old prices, and that the price policy of the potash industry would have to be completely revolutionized.

CHEMICAL EMPLOYEES INCREASING

Manufacturing in New York State gives evidence of increasing prosperity. The September reports of 1,402 manufacturers to the Bureau of Statistics of the State Industrial Commission show another 2 per cent gain in number of employees over the preceding month. This means an increase of about 6 per cent in the number of factory workers since June.

Among the chief industry groups, the increases for the month were as follows: 6 per cent each in paper manufacture and clothing production; 3 per cent each in the metal industries and food production, and 1 per cent in chemicals, oils and allied products. No change of consequence occurred in paper goods and printing nor in leather and rubber goods. The decreases indicated by September reports are 1 per cent in stone, clay and glass products and water, light and power; 3 per cent in wood manufactures, and 5 per cent in textiles. The largest decreases of the month may be attributed to strikes.

Charles A. Anderson & Co., in their review of the chemical market during the past week, said: "Caustic soda—A decided improvement was noted in this item due to the increased demand and the reluctance on the part of dealers to make price concessions. It is rumored that this commodity is likely to go somewhat higher in price, as the present indications point to a heavy export demand. Soda ash—While domestic trading continues to feature this market the foreign trade is again an interested factor. Although no foreign buying has been noted inquiries are exceedingly numerous and dealers are anticipating a large export business."

C. Wilbur Miller, president of the Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, has been indorsed by the Taxpayers' League of Baltimore County, Maryland, for membership on the Charter Commission, in event a home rule plan of government for the county is approved by the voters at the election this next month.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 40 and 42.

BENZOL IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Intermediates Under Heavy Inquiry but Delivery of Many Products is Difficult Owing to Scarcity—Logwood and Hematine in Good Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced

Aniline Oil, 1c lb. Betanaphthol, 5c lb.
Dimethylaniline, 1c lb. Paratoluidine, 25c lb.

Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	$.27½	$.27½	$.25	$.24
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.09
Phenol	lb.	.12	.12	.14	.44
Xylol, pure	gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure	gal.	.26	.26	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.35½	.34	.25	.28
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.50	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	.95	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	.25	.35	1.00

Sales continue to be put through on the various intermediates, although checked to a large extent on account of the scarcity of many important items. The few changes recorded have pointed upward, with the exception of those under selling competition. Aniline oil and aniline products continue to hold the center of interest. Heavy inquiry continues on the oil and salt, but makers are unable to give much better than a promise for later delivery. The material available is held at high levels. H acid is pretty well tied up on domestic business, and makers are not accepting export orders. Benzidine base is likely to advance. Dimethylaniline is in very limited supply and is higher. Betanaphthol is under strong request, and makers are being pushed on deliveries. There is practically no material on spot.

Alphanaphthylamine is in very good call from foreign buyers, and large orders are being booked. Phthalic anhydride has been offered at slightly lower levels, owing to selling competition. Spot paratoluidine is higher and scarce.

Benzol has recovered, and spot buying was active on limited lots. Naphthalene is active. Toluol and xylol have been in limited call.

Logwood and hematine are in good request. Archil is in very good call, with offerings very scarce. Cutch is in demand for export, Trading in dextrines and starches is confined to small lots, as buyers are anticipating lower levels. Annatto, cochineal and fustic are at a standstill.

Intermediates

H Acid—Second hands are without offerings, and producers are meeting domestic business at $1.50. Exportation is restricted.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Buying interest is stronger, and the market is firming up at 25c@30c for the crude material and from 35c@40c on the refined product.

Aniline Oil—Spot goods are very light, and holders are asking 35½c per pound for three or four-drum lots. Inquiries for later delivery continue, but producers are tied up to such an extent that buyers find it difficult to obtain goods for December delivery. Car lots for November, December and January delivery are held at 28c@29c per pound.

Aniline Salt—Actual trading, with heavy inquiries typified the market. Nothing on spot is reported, and prices are largely nominal at 35c@36c per pound.

Benzidine—About 95c can still be done on large business. Where stocks are tight, holders are asking up to $1.25 for limited lots.

Dinitrobenzol—Very little interest is manifested by consumers at 22c and up to 30c, according to holder.

Dimethylaniline—Stocks are extremely scarce, with contract business passing at 56c per pound. Small lots are being put through at 58c per pound. Inquiry is strong, with trading restricted.

Dinitrotoluol—The market is quiet at 25c per pound.

Betanaphthol—Heavy contracting is keeping the open market bare of stocks, and in view of the tight situation buyers are offering as high as 50c for goods. A very good demand is reported, but producers are unable to make deliveries before two weeks. Export orders are being turned down.

Alphanaphthylamine—Orders of large size are being booked for foreign interests. Export goods are being shipped at 32c. The domestic price holds at 34c@35c.

Paranitraniline—Large orders are noted at $1.00 per pound. This figure is firm, and small lots are passing at $1.10 and higher.

Metaphenylenediamine—About 90c can be done on quantities. Offerings are light.

Paraphenylenediamine—Offerings are made at $2.50 for high-grade material. Buying is broadening out, with stocks in ample supply to take care of all requests. Up to $3.25 is asked for small quantities.

Paratoluidine—Spot goods are quoted at $2.00. Very little material is reaching the open market, as producers are under heavy contract at $1.50.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Benzol has recovered, and spot buying was very active during the week. The market is tight, with offerings limited. Sales were closed on spot goods at 32c per pound on 100 p. c. material, drums inclusive. Practically the only tank car material offered is five carloads of 90 p. c. goods at 27½c per pound, sellers' tanks.

Naphthalene—Flake material is moving in good volume, and prices are holding firm at 6c on car lots. Large quantities of off-color material are offered on the open market at 4c, with few buyers in sight. Ball naphthalene is held at 8c for carloads and up to 9½c for less quantities.

Phenol—About 12c is the price on car lots, which are moving in good quantity. Export inquiries are reported for odd lots, which are commanding up to 17c per pound.

Toluol—The call is steady, but not particularly large. Stocks are in sufficient supply at 25c for car lots.

Annatto—The market shows no signs of reviving, and buying interest is at a standstill. Quotations are from 5c@7½c for the seed, with shading on firm business.

Archil—The market continues under heavy inquiry, but actual business is very limited. The spot market is practically bare, and stocks to arrive are well sold ahead. Prices firm at unchanged levels of 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c@25c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—Heavy supplies continue with buying actually restricted. From 64c@70c per pound is quoted, according to grade.

Cutch—Rangoon is under inquiry from foreign sources, with very little material to offer; 16c@18c still holds true.

Divi Divi—The local market is firm at $75 a ton. Material on hand is limited, with buyers active. Arrivals of the new crop are due to reach the market soon.

Dextrine—Buyers are inclined to purchase in hope of lower levels being named. Quotations are $7.50@$7.75 for the corn and 17c@18c for the potato.

Fustic—No renewed activity has been noted in the extract field, with absorption of stocks practically nil. In view of the light buying, quotations are easy at 22c@27c for the solid; 30c@40c for the 100 p. c. crystals; 14c@16½c for the 24-degree extract, and 15c@19c for the 51-degree liquid.

Logwood—The situation on extracts is firm, with the demand constantly improving. Quotations are 17c @18c for the solid; 21c for the 100 p. c. crystals, and 10c for the 51-degree Twaddle.

Hematine—Market unchanged, with good movement of stocks reported.

Quebracho—Spot goods are tight at 12¼c per pound on the solid extract, with shipments to arrive 1c lower.

H. A. METZ'S SUIT POSTPONED

The suit of H. A. Metz against the Alien Property Custodian, which was to come up for trial before Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States Circuit Court on Oct. 10, was postponed. O'Gorman, Battle and Vandiver are attorneys for the plaintiff.

German vat dyes will be distributed by the Textile Alliance, Inc., 45 East Seventeenth Street, New York, which has been made the official agency by the War Trade Board. Holders of allocation certificates have been notified to send them to the Textile Alliance before Oct. 31. Importations will be made without profit to the Textile Alliance.

The steamer Eastern Queen, enroute from San Francisco to Yokohama was compelled to put in at Honolulu, T. H., owing to a storm which raged for six days. The deck load, consisting of hundreds of casks of formaldehyde and medicines valued at $150,000 was lost overboard.

The steamer Northland was damaged by a fire recently, at San Francisco, when a can of carbon bisulphide, which comprised a portion of the cargo, was spilled into the hold and spontaneous combustion resulted. The loss amounted to $30,000.

Stern & Co. have obtained a judgment for $3,000 against the Chromos Chemical Co., in the Supreme Court, before Judge Finch and a jury. The Chromos company made no defense. B. Chess appeared for Stern & Co.

Exports of dyestuffs for August amounted to more than $1,000,000 in value, divided as follows: Aniline dyes, $761,1009; logwood extract, $60,587; all other dyestuffs, $350,491.

Dyestuff Notes

The Jupiter Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., is in the hands of a receiver. The company was in the experimental stage in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

The Hellenic Chemical & Color Company has returned to its old building at No. 1 Cedar Street, New York. The structure has been remodeled throughout.

J. S. Young & Co., Hanover, Pa., have sent a notice to the trade announcing with regret the retirement from business activities of Charles R. Delaney, who has been associated with the company for many years.

The dye licensing system was discussed by the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners, at a luncheon last week. Joseph A. Choate, Jr., presented the arguments of the dye manufacturers and Colonel John P. Wood described the stand of those who do not believe a licensing plan would operate advantageously to the industries dependent upon color stuffs. No formal action was taken by the association.

An extensive dyewood and chemical factory is being completed at the south-western end of Jamaica. It is owned by British capitalists, and will be known as the Yorkshire Dyeware & Chemical Company. The factory buildings are situated on a site of 27 acres, the buildings alone covering six acres. Extensive machinery is being installed, and it is hoped that the factory will be in operation by the end of the year. A plentiful supply of water has been provided by means of a canal three miles in length. Large stocks of logwood and roots are being collected at the factory.

APPLICATION BLANK FOR GERMAN DYES

The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State issues the following form of application for the importation of German dyes, other than vat dyes:

Date.....

Applicants reference number.....

To Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board Section:
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

We hereby certify that the dyes herein below described are the estimated requirements for consumption in our plant during the six months' period, November 15, 1919, to May 15, 1920; and we hereby make application for an allocation of the same.

We further certify that said dyes are:

(1) Unobtainable from United States sources, or

(2) Though obtainable from United States sources, are obtainable only on the terms as to price, quality and delivery set forth in a letter which accompanies this application, which terms we do not consider reasonable for the reasons stated in said letter.

We undertake and agree that all dyes of German origin which may be secured by us pursuant to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board Section will be used by us and will not be sold or otherwise disposed of except with the approval of the Bureau of Imports.

Designation of Dye [Schultz Number*] Pounds.

(Name of corporation, firm or individual.)

(Name of officer authorized to act for applicant.)

*If number is not found in Schultz dye table, 1919 edition, classify if possible under proper group as given by Schultz.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 42; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 43.

COCONUT AND BEAN OILS ACTIVE

Linseed Oil Firmer—Market Seems to be Recovering from Recent Slump—Weak Holders Less Inclined to Sell—Prices Stronger

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cod Liver Oil, $2 bbl.
Coconut Oil, Ceylon, ½c lb.
Manila, tnks. Coast, ½c lb.
Linseed Oil, spot, Oct., 10c gal.
Soya Bean, Tnks., Coast, ½c lb.
New York, bbls., ¼c lb.
Menhaden Oil, crd., Balt., 2c gal.

Declined

China Wood Oil, ½c lb.
Palm Oil, Lagos, csks., ½c lb.
Peanut Oil, ref., dom., 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$1.20	$1.20	$1.15	$1.45
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07	.07	.07½	.22
Lard, No. 1	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd*	1.07	1.05	1.15	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.15	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.17	.17	.19	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.30	.30	.31	.25
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.17¾	.17½	.19	.17½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.16½	.16½	.22	.17½
Linseed cars, bbls.	1.82	1.75	2.22	1.88
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.50
Peanut, refineed	.25½	.26½	.29	.21
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17¾	.17¼	.19	.18½

*F. O. B. Mills

Although there is no great volume of business passing along the fatty oils, a tendency toward an improvement in buying is reported from several quarters. Prices as a whole are undoubtedly gaining strength. The attitude of sellers reflects firmer views as to prices and a renewal of confidence, particularly among nervous second hands. The idea that the oil markets were in for a good crash, which was expressed in one or two quarters some weeks ago at the time that prices began to slump badly, seems to have been dissipated, and weak holders are not quite as anxious to unload at the first sight of a storm cloud. Food price investigation, which was responsible for several scares and some quick dumping, seems to have petered out. The whole tone of the market is brighter and general sentiment a lot more optimistic.

The chief activity of the week has been in the vegetable oils, particularly coconut and bean oils. However, linseed has held the position of prominence by showing quite a sharp reversal of form. A turn about in flaxseed prices both in Duluth and Buenos Aires immediately was reflected in a firmer tendency in linseed oil here. In order to avoid the natural heavy demand for immediate delivery oil, caused by October and spot goods quoting at the same figure as November and December positions, crushers advanced their prices for October and spot. Since late last week, seed has turned easy again, the size of the crops giving rise to considerable uncertainty.

Vegetable Oils

The chief items of interest in the vegetable oil list have been the advance in linseed by crushers, the stronger position and higher prices of soya bean and coconut oils and the easier position of palm, peanut and China wood oils. Prices as a whole are steady with a firmer undertone.

Linseed Oil—Owing to the fact that consuming interests were all attempting to obtain immediate delivery on oil, because October, November and December quotations were all $1.72 per gallon for barrels in car lots, crushers advanced October prices ten cents to $1.82, where the price now stands. Through last week until Thursday, seed prices advanced steadily and with considerable rapidity on the uncertain position of crops. The oil naturally reflected the condition of the seed market by a display of strength. The latter part of last week, however, seed turned about and moved downward. About four fifty per bushel is the current representation of the Duluth market, showing a gain of nearly 75c since the last report. Argentina seed at Buenos Aires has also moved up from $2.50 last week to about two seventy at present. Crushers are still tied up principally with contracts and are not soliciting business.

Cottonseed Oil—This product has been rather quiet during the week with a slight tendency to firmness, if any was apparent at all. Crude oil is quoted at the mills in sellers' tanks at 16c@16½c per pound. For spot prime summer yellow oil in barrels 22c holds firm. Winter oil is obtainable at 23c. It would not take any great amount of activity on the part of buying interests to have cottonseed oil show a quick turn upward, it is reported.

Coconut Oil—There has been greater activity in coconut oil during the past few days. A good inquiry has been reported, and considerable business for domestic consumption has been reported. Speculative interests, believing undoubtedly that improvement in exchange rates and consequent resumption of foreign demand for all oils will stiffen prices and cause a renewal of export buying, have been getting into the market, it is reported. Prices for all grades of coconut oil are higher. On the Coast, where 15½c was being done last week for Manila oil in tanks, 16c and higher is now asked and finding ready buyers. For Ceylon oil in New York in barrels, medium sized lots are bringing 17½c@18c per pound. Some holders are not anxious to sell at 18c but think 18½c is about the market for their goods. Tanks are named at 16½c@16¾c. Cochin oil, spot in barrels, is scarce, and holders are naming 19½c@20c and up to 21c for five-barrel lots.

Olive Oil—Stocks here are small, particularly the edible grades. Prices are firm but unchanged. Edible Spanish is quoted at $3.00@$3.15 per gallon while denatured averages about $2.50.

Palm Oil—There have been several good sized arrivals of Lagos oil which are offering on the market here. The price is somewhat easier at 17½c per pound. This figure might be shaded on firm business. Niger is firm at 16c.

Peanut Oil—Somewhat of an easier tendency is still apparent in the peanut oil market. The arrivals of Oriental oils holds the domestic product in a rather soft position. For crude domestic oil at the mills, 22c is the price. Oriental crude is quoted in tanks on the Coast at 20c@20½c. Edible Chinese is named at 23½c while refined domestic is quoted at 25c@25½c per pound in barrels.

Soya Bean Oil—A resumption of activity in the demand both here and on the Coast has strengthened the

position of bean oil. Considerable business is reported to have passed at higher prices. On the Coast, 15c seems to be inside for tanks at the present time, and sales have been made at this figure. Spot New York stuff in barrels ranges 17½c@18c. Edible oil in barrels is named at 20c per pound.

Animal Oils

There has been little activity beyond the satisfaction of immediate requirements. Price changes have been very few.

Lard Oil—A routine business is reported to be passing for this product. Prices are the same as last week at $1.80@$1.85 per gallon for the prime and $1.70@$1.75 for the off prime. Number 1 is quoted at $1.30 and No. 2 at $1.20 per gallon.

Red Oil—A small, steady demand is taking up some stock, although the quantity of goods on the spot is small. Prices are unchanged at 17c per pound with some quotations heard up to 17½c.

Stearic Acid—A good routine business on single and double pressed is reported with triple active. Prices are the same as last week at 27½c for the single, 28½c for the double and 30c for the triple.

Fish Oils

There has been very little business passing in fish oils during the week. Producers claim that they have not any stocks to speak of on hand and are willing to wait a resumption of buying.

Cod Oil—Demand is steady for cod oil with little available for immediate needs. Prices are steady at $1.15@$1.20 for Newfoundland and $1.10@$1.15 per gallon for domestic.

Menhaden Oil—The market is quiet and dull with little demand. The quantities of oil at the mills are said to be small. Producers are said not to be going out after business, being willing to wait. For crude in barrels at Baltimore, $1.05@$1.10 per gallon is named. New York in tanks is quoted at $1.10.

VARIETIES OF OLIVE OIL

The only appreciable difference between the first pressing of olive oil and the refined oil is in the flavor and the color. Chemically they are identical. As a rule only the fine-grade oils and those grades mixed with refined oil are sold in the United States, where a light-colored product with little taste is in demand. Fine and medium oils are sold in northern Europe. The medium grade finds a large market also in Argentina and other South American markets. Generally, South America demands oils of high flavor. The corriente grade is sold in Spain and in Cuba.

Among the most important refineries in Spain are three in Malaga capable of handling about 80 tons daily. Another will shortly be in operation, and one is under construction at Bobadilla. In Cordoba there is one large olive-oil refinery, and others at Montoro and Mucena in the same region.

Compared with domestic consumption the quantity of olive oil sent abroad is not large. In 1914 the production was 207,765 metric tons and the domestic consumption was 162,954 metric tons. In 1918 the production was 255,202 metric tons and the consumption 231,752, leaving only 23,449 tons for exportation.

A direct service to ports in Peru and Chile from New York will be inaugurated on October 15 when the Chilean steamer Llai Llai is scheduled to sail. The Barber Steamship Company will serve as manager and operator of the line. The ships are owned by R. W. Morrison and will be operated under the Chilean flag.

SPAIN'S EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL

Domestic Consumption So Large That Only Small Percentage is Left for Foreign Countries—Imports by United States in Recent Years—Terms of Payment

Spain is the leading olive-oil producing country in Europe, and Italy comes next, writes Chester Lloyd Jones, commercial attache at Madrid. The war upset the course of export trade in oil even before the Spanish Government undertook to regulate it. Italy, France and Great Britain, because of the world shortage of fats, increased their purchases, and some neutrals and belligerents which had not before figured prominently took increasing amounts. The following table lists the chief purchasers of Spanish olive oil and the quantities they imported for the years 1914 to 1916 inclusive:

Destination	1914	1915	1916
		Metric tons	
Canary Islands	1,230	1,096	1,173
Argentina	6,510	9,675	10,407
Brazil	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	5,155	6,937	7,443
United States	1,903	3,106	9,773
France	7,520	7,991	14,817
Great Britain	2,806	5,709	8,896
Italy	11,773	20,829	23,547

The figures indicating destination of olive-oil exports are not available for the years after 1916. Unofficially it is stated that in 1917 the United States became the greatest purchaser of Spanish olive oil, due to the unusual physical and legal restrictions surrounding the trade with the former chief customers and to the high price obtainable in the United States. In 1919 the trade to the United States fell on account of embargoes in Spain followed by prohibition of imports by the United States. In the first five months of 1919 unprecedented shipments were made to American ports, though the exports from Spain were limited in amount and subject to an export tax. Edible oil was sent to the United States from the port of Malaga alone to the value of $3,153,244.

The greater part of the olive oil exported by the leading firms is at present sold through commission agents abroad. These sell by sample in the foreign countries, telegraphing to their principals for confirmation of the sale at the price indicated. The sellers accept by telegram, ship the goods, and deliver the shipping documents to a bank in Spain—generally in Seville, Malaga, Madrid, or Barcelona—in which the buyer has previously established a credit in their favor. On receipt of the documents the bank credits the Spanish house with the amount of the sale.

This method of payment was adopted during the war years on the example set by American and other merchants of requiring payment for the goods before they were shipped. Some houses report that their trade was regularly done on this basis before the war, and that Argentina and Cuba are adopting this practice, though before the war they demanded credit up to 90 days. Some exporters in 1919 reported that they were still allowing reliable customers to order oil, making payment on arrival in New York as they had done before the war. It is recognized, however, that the present conditions are unusual and place the olive-oil exporters in a position to demand exceptional terms of payment, since they can sell more oil than they can secure permission to export from the country.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 43 and 44.

MENTHOL ADVANCED IN LONDON

Cloves, Clove Oil, and Star Anise Oil Higher—Quicksilver Drops £2—Quinine Situation Unchanged—Atropine and Jalap are Lower—Trading Active

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 14.—Trading in drugs and chemicals has been very active this week, particularly in shipments for export. The position of quinine is unchanged. There have been large arrivals of ipecac. Matto Grosso is held at 14 shillings. Quicksilver has declined £2.

Coca leaves from Amsterdam are dearer. Menthol has again advanced and is now held at 45 shillings, having gone up 5s 6d this week.

Cloves, clove oil and star anise oil are higher.

Camphor and senega are firmer.

There is an easier tone in gentian and shellac.

Mercurials, atropine and jalap are lower.

London, Oct. 1 (By Mail)—The Liverpool and London docks are congested with freight, and the discharge of cargoes is still attended with long delays. The Royal Albert dock, the latest and largest London dock, has for months past been wholly taken possesed by the Admiralty for shipments of munitions and foodstuffs for Russia. This state of affairs will soon be terminated, as some of the leading American and British merchants have left Archangel, and it is understood that British troops are returning. Archangel will be closed to navigation soon by the ice.

Sennas—The demand both for consumption and speculation has been brisk, and all the large green leaves have been bought up, so that now the selection is only for No. 2 and No. 3. Small greenish is now worth 9d per pound, and the advance over the week has been fully 25 per cent.

Saffron—This item is scarce on the spot, and good Valencian is now worth 60s per pound.

Sarsaparilla—Native Jamaica has advanced to 1s 6d per pound and is scarce thereat.

Cascara Sagrada—Fresh arrivals of some magnitude have depressed the market, and it would be easy to buy today ordinary run at 110s.

Quinine—No Government action has yet been taken, and our second hand market has a waiting appearance. Sales have been made of 1,000 ounce lots at 3s 9d, and it is anticipated that 4s will soon be reached.

Opium—There is a better feeling for Turkey, and a few good-sized orders have been executed from 20s to 21s for 11½ p. c. and 11¾ p. c.. Persian is firm to dealer for export and costs 52s 6d to 56s per pound, according to quality and seller.

Agar Agar has been arriving rather more freely of late and, coming on a quiet market, No. 1 strip has eased off to 2s 9d per pound sellers.

Formaldehyde—This product is daily creeping up in price, and being in rather short supply is fetching 145s per cwt in smaller lots.

Saccharin has been very quiet for two months past, but now shows signs of recovery, there being a good demand for export for 550 pure in bond at 25s per pound. The advance is in sympathy with your market.

BRAZIL CONSULAR INVOICE UNCHANGED

Leslie Freeman, 37 Liberty Street, who was recently appointed New York representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of Brazil, has received a cablegram from the Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro which says the Chamber's fight against the adoption of the objectionable Brazilian consular invoice rule has been successful. The American Chamber has been putting forth every effort since the rule was adopted to have it annulled. Their struggle was rewarded by the announcement of the Minister of Finance for Brazil that the objectionable ruling was revoked.

The Consular Invoice Ruling which would have proved a serious obstacle in our trade relations with Brazil was known as Article 120, of the Brazilian Budget Law, and was scheduled to go into effect on October 1. It provided that Consular Invoices must contain a clear definition of goods shipped instead of general terms used in the past. Upon the adoption of the rule, general designations of merchandise, such as cotton goods, china-ware not specified, chemical products not specified, etc., would be prohibited.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

30795—A druggist in Czechoslovakia desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of refined vaseline and rubber plaster. Correspondence should be in Czechic or German.

30797—A manufacturing firm in Spain desires to represent first-class manufacturers and exporters of red engine oils, black oils, greases, castor oils, palm oils for soap making, and high-grade caustic soda for making both common and toilet soaps. An analysis of the caustic available for shipment is requested. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York. References.

30805—All grades of sulphur are required by a firm in England for its own account and a sole agency for the sale in France. Quotations should be given c. i. f. French ports. Terms, net cash against documents. Reference.

30815—An agency is desired by a business man in England for the sale of toilet preparations, pharmaceutical products, and allied articles, and novelties. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. English port. Reference.

30824—An agency is desired by a man in England for the sale of corn and pearl starch in 140-pound bags to large wholesale and import stores in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Quotations should be given c. i. f. London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Payment through English bank. References.

30828—A firm in Egypt desires to secure agencies for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products, greases, lubricating and mineral oils, etc. References.

30838—A merchant in England desires to secure an agency for the sale of turpentine, rosin, and ochre. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Hull or f. o. b. New York, Reference.

30849—A merchant in England deires to purchase and secure an agency from manufacturers for the sale of acetic acid and other chemicals and drugs. Reference.

30850—An import merchant in Argentina desires to secure the exclusive agency for the sale of raw materials for all industries, paints, turpentine, kerosene, etc., drugs, chemicals, enamels, varnishes, cotton for hospitals, tows (oakum) of hemp, manila, sisal, cords of hemp and steel for naval stores; hardware, wires, foodstuffs, papers, and all goods for tanneries,saddleries, etc. References.

BRITISH DYERS MAKE NEW TERMS

The terms of settlement of the recent disastrous strike of dyers and finishers in the hosiery trade in England have now been made public. The effects of the strike have by no means been overcome, there being still great arrears of work, and some of the hosiery factories are not yet running as satisfactorily as could be wished. The following are the terms of the settlement:

The working week to be 48 hours.

Time workers to be paid the same wages for 48 hours as for 56 hours previously.

A minimum rate of 1s 4d per hour for all wet workers of 21 years of age and over.

Overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter to all time workers after 48 hours have been worked; a youth being put on a man's work temporarily shall receive a man's pay for the same, unless mutually arranged to the contrary.

Piece-workers to be paid an additional 10 per cent on the present total wages and war bonus until the new price lists are definitely settled. Piece-workers to be paid 3d per hour net overtime, strippers or leggers 1½d per hour net overtime, auxiliary workers 1½d per hour net under 21 years of age, auxiliary workers 3d per hour net 21 years of age and over.

A five days' working week to be optional to be arranged by agreement between employer and employees at the respective firms.

The distinct purpose of the Shop Committee is to co-operate with the employer and his management in securing the due observance of the rules and smooth working of the shop. They shall investigate and bring before the employer for settlement and redress any reasonable complaint a workman may make against the foreman's decision, but they are not authorized to interfere and give orders contrary to the foreman's during working hours.

EAST AFRICAN TRADE CRIPPLED

Advices from Mombasa, East Africa, to the National Bank of South Africa, New York branch, 10 Wall Street, bankers to the Government of South Africa, say in part:

Owing to a large increase in the price of silver, rates of exchange locally have been raised 2d all round, the value of the rupee being 1s 8d, or twelve to the £. This, it is considered, is bound to affect adversely all export goods, and those buyers who had large stocks of East African produce on hand, if they had been operating on too small a margin, may suffer loss. The view was held by some that a further advance in the rupee was probable, and while this uncertainty prevailed and the rupee was subject to such large fluctuations in value, local export business was likely to become almost stagnant. On the other hand, with the signing of peace other markets may be thrown open, which should have the effect of improving prices for all raw materials.

Beeswax—A few small parcels have been offered at Rs 25 per 36 lbs. Market is not active, but improvement expected shortly.

Chillies—Practically no change in prices at Rs 7.25 to 7.50 per 36 lbs.

Copra—Movement is indicated and change anticipated. Prices in Zanzibar had gone up to Rs 5 to 5.25 per 35 lbs., buyers appearing to be busy. Price in Mombasa, Rs 4 to 4.25 (obtainable in small way). Restriction to import from Zanzibar has been removed.

Ground-Nuts—The market is unchanged.

Cloves—Market in Zanzibar active and prices have advanced to Rs 13 to 14 for No. 1 quality Pemba cloves. Zanzibar cloves, Rs 16 per 35 lbs.

CURTAILMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

High Ocean Rates, Coal Shortage, Lack of Ships and Ruinous Exchange Rates Inimical to Industrial Situation in United States—Trade With Far East Continues Good

Slowly but surely the great export trade which has continued for so many months is being choked off, says the National City Bank in its trade publication "The Americas." The exchanges are so disordered, so far as Europe is concerned, that nothing but the direst necessity causes any business to be done at all. The total export figures for July and August show a decided drop over preceding months, and it is certain that the September figures will go still lower. All efforts to correct the disordered condition of the European exchanges have resulted in nothing, and it is difficult to see how they can become any better for some time yet. If imports could be increased the result would soon assert itself in an equalization of exchange rates, but production is still far below normal everywhere in Europe, much less than during the war, and there is no surplus for export.

An increase in imports would also stabilize ocean freight rates, which are abnormally high for eastward bound cargoes, but very low on goods coming from Europe to the United States. The lack of cargoes coming this way means that shipowners must get a high enough rate from American ports to Europe to reimburse them for the expense and time lost through returning empty.

There is a tremendous coal shortage all over Europe, and large orders are waiting for a drop in ocean rates. Under present conditions, Pocahontas coal costs about $7 per ton laid down on the dock at Newport News, while the freight which must be paid to carry it to Europe is from $22 to $30 per ton. This creates a discouraging situation and prevents American coal exporters from building up markets in Europe which might be held even under the highly competitive years that are sure to come when present difficulties have been adjusted.

Business with South America and the Far East is remarkably good and gives every promise of remaining in that healthy condition. Large quantities of freight are being offered for Buenos Aires and the other important cities of South America, particularly on the east coast. Business is brisk with the West Indies.

The interminable dispute between exporters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts concerning rates threatens to break out again as a result of changes announced by the Shipping Board on August 25. Pacific Coast shippers claim that the new rates will build up Atlantic coast ports at their expense and allege that buyers in the Far East now find it cheaper to route products bought in the Middle West via New York and the Panama Canal than by way of the Pacific.

Japan continues to buy large quantities of heavy chemicals, and there is no reason to believe that this part of our export trade will not continue indefinitely.

A factor which is active in preserving the present high rates for ocean freights is the large number of vessels which are out of commission and awaiting repairs. Every ship repairing plant on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts is said to have long waiting lists of ships which must be repaired before they can again proceed to sea.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.45	— .46
Acetone	lb.	.13½	— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Aconitine, Sulph., ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— 2.55
Adeps Lanae, hydrous	lb.	—	— .20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.30	— 1.33
97 p.c.	gal.	1.33	— 1.36
Denatured, 180 proof	lb.	.52	— .54
188 proof	lb.	.56	— .58
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Chloride U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.09	— .11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—26.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .11
Arsenic, red	lb.	.23	— .25
White	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Aspirin	lb.	.80	— .95
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz v.	oz.	—	—30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	17.00	—18.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	— 3.18
St. Thomas	gal.	—	— 3.18
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.60
Oxide, pd.	lb.	—	— 3.90
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.05
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.45
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.60
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Phosphate		10.00	—11.00
Sulphate	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— 3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	—	— 3.65
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caramel	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	—	— .80
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— .95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.05
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.			
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	—	— .47
Cases, fingers	lb.	.50	— .52
Codeine, Alk., 10-oz. lots	oz.	—	—10.65
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 8.00
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd	bbls.	—	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream of Tartar,cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .54
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .54
Creosote, U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 7.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	34.00	—35.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb.	—	— .19
Washed	lb.	—	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Anaesthesia	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
Formaldehyde		.22½	— .24½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P.,			
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	—	— .19½
C. P. in cans	lb.	—	— .21½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	—	— .19½
Saponifications, loose	lb.	—	— .13
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	—	— .12½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—10.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—13.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—12.00
Guarana	lb.	—	— .85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	4.50	— 5.00
Imported	gross	—	— 6.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.25
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.75
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate,U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.41
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	—	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	—	— 3.40
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb.	.58	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lupulin	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.		2.50	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	—	—85.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.34
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .84
Powdered	lb.	—	— .86
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .82
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	— .60
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.63
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.58
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red	lb.	—	— 4.21
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.93
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.03
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.05
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.10
with chalk	lb.	—	— .84
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	—	—12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .23
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.	oz.	—	— 8.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 8.80
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz.	—	—13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	oz.	—	—11.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	—	—13.45
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Granular	lb.	—	— 9.25
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 9.25
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cream White	lb.	.07	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .13¾
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Red	lb.	.68	— .70
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— 9.50
Podophyllin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.65	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.64	— .65
Chlorate	lb.	.19	— .20
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .56

*Nominal.

*Nominal

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Potassium Salicylate	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Second Hands, American	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	— 1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	— .80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .43
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—	—30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—110.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—110.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.		—	— .33½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.73	— .74
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.28	— .36
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
Cacodylate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	.15½	— .16
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .20
Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII	lb.	—	— 1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.05
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.40	— .45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.53	— .55
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.70
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .60
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered	lb.	—	— .36
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— .40
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.40
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.60
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .17
Lac Sulphur	lb.	—	— .12
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.84	— .85
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	—12.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	11.90	—12.00
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .60
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.14	— .15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Veronal (See Barbital)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.15
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c., See Heavy Chemicals			
Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.80	— .95
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.85	— .90
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.14½	— .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .22
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .20
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.16	— .16½
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .19
Crude, 25%	gal.	.24	— .31
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	— 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .93
Powdered	lb.	—	— .94
Second hands	lb.	.95	— .96
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.23	— .24
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.32	— .33
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .50
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.50	— .60
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.74	— .74½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.74½	— .75
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	—	— .85
No. 2	lb.	—	— .80
No. 3	lb.	—	— .75
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.47	— .52
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	— .62
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.55	— .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	— .40
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	— 4.00
Spanish	lb.	—	— 4.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— .60
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.83	— .87
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.85	— .89
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.19	— .21
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.20	— .22
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .80
Small flake	lb.	.57	— .60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.11	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	—	— —
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Tonquin	lb.	41.00	—43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	—	—30.00
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.55	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	— .31
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	—	— 6.25

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .50
South American	lb.	.55	— .60
Fir, Canada	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Oregon	gal.	1.55	— 1.70
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	1.50	— 1 60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Bayberry	lb.	—	— .35
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.55	— .60
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .40
Buckthorn	lb.	—	— .65
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .18
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Broken	lb.	.60	— .70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cotton Root	lb.	.20	— .22
Cramp (true)	lb.	.42	— .45
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.25	— .28
Select bdls.	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	—	— .12
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.35	— .45
Select	lb.	.45	— .55
Simaruba	lb.	.60	— .65
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .17
Cut	lb.	.24	— .25
Crushed	lb.	.22	— .23
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.70	— .80
of Tree	lb.	.30	— .35
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15	— .28
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

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BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	— —
St. John's Bread	lb.	.09	— .12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.75
Para	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Green Label	lb.	—	— 2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.60	— .65
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Juniper	lb.	.08½—	.09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
*Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15	— .16
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.25	— .30

FLOWERS

Arnica		—	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Borage	lb.	.60	— .70
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	— 2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .50
Roman	lb.	.35	— .40
Spanish	lb.	—	— .45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.50	— .55
Insect, open	lb.	—	— .50
Closed	lb.	.55	— .60
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	—	— .45
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.60	— .65
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .20
Select	lb.	.26	— .28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Black	lb.	.55	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.68	— 1.70
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.32	— .34
Valencia	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½—	.10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35	— .40
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.16	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.36	— .38
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 32 Col. 2			
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	—	— .50
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gambier	lb.	.11	— .12
Gamboge	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Guaiac	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	— —
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16	— .19
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Opium, See Pg. 33, Col. 3			
Sandarac	lb.	.45	— .48
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	—	— —
Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Storax, Art. cases	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
*Thus, per bbl. 280 lbs.		—	—28.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	—	— 4.50
Seconds	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Thirds	lb.	—	— 2.50

*Nominal.

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.15	— .17
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Buchu, short	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Long	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .26
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.70	— .75
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .—
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damiana	lb.	—	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.12	— .14
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.23	— .24
Imported	lb.	.30	— .32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.10	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.14	— .15
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	.45	— .50
Henna	lb.	.65	— .68
Horehound	lb.	—	— .16
*Jaborandi	lb.	.45	— .50
Laurel	lb.	.08½—	.09
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.22	— .25
Matico	lb.	.25	— .26
*Marjoram, African	lb.	.50	— .52
French	lb.	.50	— .51
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .16
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.21	— .22
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.11	— .11½
Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
Savory	lb.	.20	— .20½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.50	— .55
Siftings	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .22
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.30	— .32
Tansy	lb.	—	— .15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.09	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .15
Yerba Santa	lb.	.12	— .13

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .75
German	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .72
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.35	— .37
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .21
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	.50	— .65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.35	— .37
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18	— .19
American	lb.	.16	— .17
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .65
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	— .18
Cohosh, black	lb.	.09	— .10
Blue	lb.	.14	— .15

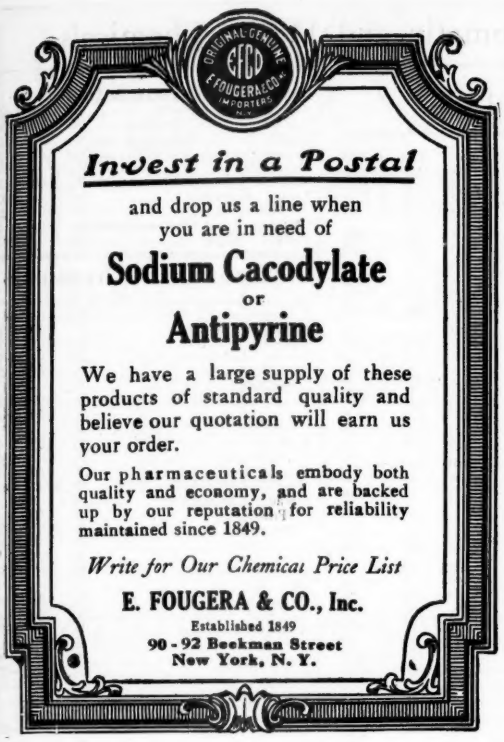
*Nominal.

Colchicum	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.25	— .26
Culver's	lb.	.23	— .24
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, Euglish	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.25	— .28
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.38	— .42
Elecampane	lb.	.13	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	— .14
Gentian	lb.	.13	— .14
Geranium	lb.	—	— .14
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Bleached	lb.	.28	— .29
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—22.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Rio, whole	lb.	—	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Jalap, whole	lb.	.70	— .80
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	— .25
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .19
Selected	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.25	— .27
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22	— .23
Verona	lb.	.21	— .22
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.16	— .20
Poke	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhatany	lb.	.12	— .14
*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	—	— —
Chips	lb.	—	— —
Cuts	lb.	—	— —
High Dried	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.65	— .66
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	—	— .50
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Southern	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Aleppy	lb.	.09	— .09¼
China	lb.	.07	— .08
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55	— .60
True (Aletris)	lb.	—	— .60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.65	— .70
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13	— .15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.20	— .20½
Star	lb.	.18½—	.19
Spanish	lb.	.19½—	.20
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.09¼—	.09½
South American	lb.	.08¾—	.09
Caraway, African	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½—	.13
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Celery	lb.	.39	— .40
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05¼—	.05½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.06	— .06½
Bleached	lb.	.09½—	.10

*Nominal.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Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
*Malta	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Dill	lb.	.15	.15½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	.14½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	22.00
Ground	lb.	.12	.13
Foenugreek	lb.	.04½	.05
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.09	.09½
Chilian	lb.	.09	.09½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.29	.30
Lobelia	lb.	.60	.65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	.15½
California brown	lb.	.18	.20
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.09½	.09¾
English, yellow	lb.	.25	.26
Parsley	lb.	.28	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.45	.47
Russian blue	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.25	.25½
Quince	lb.	—	.95
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.12	.12½
Domestic	lb.	.08½	.09
Sabadilla	lb.	.16	.17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	.26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.22	.22½
South American	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Worm, American	lb.	—	.35
Levant	lb.	1.20	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.15	.16
Bombay	lb.	.15	.16
Japan Caps	lb.	—	.16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	.24
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.19	.20
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.50	.51
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.25	.26
Mombasa	lb.	.14	.14½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.33	.43
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.50	.51
Amboynas	lb.	.44	.45
Penang	lb.	.70	.80
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	.14½
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.25	.27
Japan	lb.	.14¼	.15
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.49	.50
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42½	.43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.20	.21
White	lb.	.33½	.33¾
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09	.09½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.52	.54
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined	lb.	.48	.49
Dark	lb.	.47	.48
Candelila	lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.90	.91
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.70	.75
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.56	.58
Chalky	lb.	.50	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	.18
White	lb.	.18	.23
Japan	lb.	.19	.19½
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	.36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg.m.p.	lb.	.09	.09¼
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10	.10½

Stearic Acid, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31
*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter,	lb.	9.25	9.50
Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	9.75
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Sweet	lb.	1.00	1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	.45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.55	1.70
Bay	lb.	—	4.00
Bergamot	lb.	4.70	4.75
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	3.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	—	9.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	1.10
Cajuput, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	.23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	6.50	6.75
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.35	2.40
Lead, Free	lb.	2.45	2.50
* Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	2.95
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.25	2.35
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.25	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	—	.47
Java	lb.	—	.90
Cloves, can	lb.	2.85	3.00
Bottles	lb.	3.00	3.05
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	.90
*Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	65.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	8.50
Cumin	lb.	8.50	9.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	8.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.90
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.50	10.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	9.25
Turkish	lb.	5.00	5.25
Ginger	lb.	7.00	7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	.90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.50	7.75
Twice rect.	lb.	7.75	8.50
Wood	lb.	1.50	2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.25	9.50
Garden	lb.	.75	1.00
Spike	lb.	1.20	1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.00	2.10
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.75	4.00
Distilled	lb.	1.10	1.25
Linaloe	lb.	7.00	7.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.65	1.70
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	30.00
Artificial	lb.	8.50	10.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	95.00	105.00
Petale	lb.	140.00	150.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	2.30
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.25	2.30
Italian	lb.	3.00	3.10
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.42	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	5.25
Patchouli	lb.	19.00	20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.50	1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	7.75	8.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	8.25
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	4.00
French	lb.	9.00	9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.35	5.50
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	17.50	20.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	3.50
Rosemary	lb.	1.10	1.30
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.75	11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.80	2.00
Artificial	lb.	.70	.75
Savin	lb.	6.00	6.25
Spearmint	lb.	10.50	10.75
Spruce	lb.	—	.90
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	6.00	6.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	10.50	11.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	.60
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.75	5.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	—	7.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	16.00
Manila	lb.	25.00	45.00
Artificial	lb.	—	10.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	4.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	3.50
Malefern	lb.	—	10.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	8.00	10.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.25	2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.50	2.75
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	—	7.50
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.25	2.50
Imported	lb.	—	—
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	2.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.00	4.50
Imported	lb.	—	—
Borneol	lb.	4.00	4.25
Bromostyrol	lb.	—	12.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	6.00	6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	40.00	45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	4.00	4.25
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	18.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	6.75	7.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.00	10.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.25	1.35
Eugenol	lb.	3.75	4.00
Geraniol, from citronella	lb.	3.50	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	7.25
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Heliotropin	lb.	3.75	4.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	20.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	8.50	8.75
Linalol	lb.	8.00	9.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	9.00	13.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	—
Menthol	lb.	9.75	10.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	15.00	17.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	—	.60
Mirbane, rect. drums	lb.	.13½	.14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	—
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	15.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	35.00	40.00
Phenylethylic Alcohol	lb.	35.00	42.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	14.00	16.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	22.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Safrol	lb.	.75	.80
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.25
Imported	lb.	—	1.70
Thymol	lb.	—	7.00
Vanillin	oz.	.75	.80
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	7.50
80 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	9.25	9.50
Glacial, bbls.		12.75	13.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.03¾	.04
Ground	lb.	.04½	.04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.15	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.08	.08½
Chrome	lb.	.17	.18
Ground	lb.	.09	.09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.07¾	.08
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.15
Sulph.	lb.	2.60	3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.65	1.90
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14	.16
Heavy	lb.	.07	.08
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09½	.10½
Red	lb.	.25	.26
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.11	.11½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	30	.35
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12¼	.13¼
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	—	.09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.08
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.08½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.06

*Nominal.

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Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .28¼
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	— .13
Granulated, white	lb.	—	— .12
Lump	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
*Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Antimony, Sulphuret	lb.	—	— .25
Crimson	lb.	—	— .35
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	— .30
No. 2	lb.	—	— .25
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00	—87.50
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.05	— .07
Carbonate	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	20.00	—25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.07½	— .09
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	.05	— .06
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.10½	— .11
Copper Carbonate	lb.	—	— .28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.45	— 8.50
99 p.c. carlots N.Y.	100 lbs.	—	— 8.60
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.20
Flourspar, Powdered	ton	40.00	—45.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50	— 2.85
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— .12¾
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13½	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Paste	lb.	.16	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	.10¼	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09¼	— .13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	— —
Lithopone	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	— —
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	— .22
Manganese Chlor.	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulp.	lb.	.15	— .17
Magnesite	ton	62.00	—65.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .16
double	lb.	.12	— .13
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21½	— 25½
Phosphorus red	lb.	.60	— .70
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	—	— .42½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.27	— .32
Sticks	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.26	— .27
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
80-85 p.c.	lb.	.19	— .23
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .28
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.18½	— .20
Powdered, American	lb.	—	— .20
Japanese	lb.	.19	— .20
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.		—	— —
Foreign		—	— 85.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	—	— .50
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Yellow	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphate		—	—150.00
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	— 13¾
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.15
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.20
Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.65
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.25

*Nominal.

Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.12	— .13½
Bisulphate	ton	3.00	— 4.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.		—	— 1.40
Bicarbonate	lb.	—	— 2.45
Chlorate	lb.	—	— .15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .32
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
Refined	lb.	.07	— .07½
Nitrite	lb.	.11½	— .15
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.24½	— .25
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	.03	— .03½
40 deg.	lb.	.02	— .02½
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .05½
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02	— .02½
Sulphite	lb.	.03	— .03½
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	—30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.60
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	13.50	—16.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	17.50	—23.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	—25.00
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin. bichloride	lb.	.21½	— .22¼
Crystals	lb.	.43	— .45
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.09	— .10
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13½
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08¼	— .10½
Sulphate	lb.	.03½	— .04

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol C. P.	gal.	.25	— .28
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.25	— .28
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .75
50 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .55
25 p.c.	gal.	.30	— .35
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¾	— .17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.06	— .07
*Phenol	lb.	.12	— .17
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	—18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.22	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.25	— .30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.25	— .30
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)			
Acid H	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	— 1.60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.75	— .85
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, erude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	— .35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
***Aminoazobenzene**	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil	lb.	.35	— .35½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.36	— .38
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	— .65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.65	— .70
Anthraquinone	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .70
U.S.P. & F.I.C., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	— .28
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30	— .32
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.23	— .32
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.22	— .23
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.56	— .58
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.23	— .26
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50

*Nominal.

Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.38	— .40
Diphenylamine	lb.	.53	— .58
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.65	— .75
Gammic Acid	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.10	— .12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	.90	— .95
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.48	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.65	— .75
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.32	— .40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sublimed	lb.	—	— 2.00
Neuille Winter's Acid	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.15	— .16½
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.35
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.22	— .25
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.80	— .90
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
"P" Salt	lb.	.62½	— .65
Resorcin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals			
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	—	— 1.10
Schaefer Salt	lb.	.55	— .60
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— 1.65
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	— .30
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange II	lb.	.45	— .50
Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	—	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	—	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	—	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— 4.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	—	— .90
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.50	— .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	—16.00
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Blue	lb.	—	— 1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chryosophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.00

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Phthalic Anhydride
Nitrated Phenols

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Acids—all kinds	Magnesium Chloride
Aniline Oil	Potash Prussiate
Ammonia Phosphate	Soda Bichromate
Aniline Salts	Soda Prussiate
Bleaching Powder	Soda Silicate
Blue Vitriol	Titanium Potassium
Epsom Salts	Oxalate
Glycerine	Turpentine

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OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue Dom.	lb.	.80	— .90
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chroms Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chrysoidine R	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— .90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	—	—27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	—	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05	— .07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— .75
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13½	— .14
Aleppey	lb.	—	— .10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	25.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	— .24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .18
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .21
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	—	— .10
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.65	— .80
Soluble	lb.	.65	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.50	— 7.75
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	— .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	— .09½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.09¼	— .09½

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—200.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—76.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	—115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.09	— .11
Cubes, Singpaore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids.	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c. tan	lb.	—	— .05¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— .07½
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— .06¾
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Valoni, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Nefwoundland	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
English	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.15	— .16
Lard, prime	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Off prime	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.30
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.40
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.20
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— 1.28
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.30
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— 1.32
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.10
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.15
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
*Dark	gal.	—	— 1.50
*Prime	gal.	—	— 1.55
Oleo Oil	lb.	.25	— .29
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17	— .17½
Saponified	lb.	.17	— .17½
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .27½
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .28½
Triple pressed	lb.	—	— .30
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cases	lb.	.23	— .23¼
No. 3	lb.	—	— —
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	—	— .22½
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Tanks	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Cochin, bb.s bbls., Dom.	lb.	.19½	— .20
*Tanks	lb.	.18½	— .19
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.16	— .16½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.24	— .24½
Crude, Tanks	lb.	—	— .16
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.16	— .16½
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	lb.	—	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— .23
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.82
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.85
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.86
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.87
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.50
Edible	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
*Foots	lb.	—	— .20
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Benin	lb.	—	— .16½
Niger	lb.	—	— .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.25	— .25½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— .22
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.20	— .20½
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.40
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Sova Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.15	— .15¼
New York, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.17	— .18
Yellow	lb.	.13	— .14
House	lb.	.13	— .14

*Nominal

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	.10	— .12
Lard City	lb.	—	— .25
Compound	lb.	—	— .24
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .33
Oleo	lb.	—	— .19
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17	— .18
City, Loose	lb.	.15	— .15½
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17½	— .18
City Fancy	lb.	.17¼	— .17¾
Prime Packers	lb.	.17	— .17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18	— .18¼
"A" White	lb.	.17	— .17½
"B" White	lb.	.14½	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.13	— .13½
Brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Bone	lb.	.10½	— .11
House	lb.	.12½	— .13
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lard, city steam	lb.	.24½	— .25

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	56.00
Columbia	—	—	53.00
New Orleans ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake short ton	55.00	—	57.00
Meal short ton	59.00	—	64.26
Linseed cake, dom. short ton	—	—	80.00
Linseed Meal short ton	—	—	80.00

*Nominal.

Miscellaneous

COCOA

Accura	lb.	.18	— .19
Bahia	lb.	.22	— .23
Caracas	lb.	.19	— .20
Hayti	lb.	.19	— .20
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .20
Trinidad	lb.	.25	— .26

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	—	— —
*Diamond "T"	lb.	—	— —
*Fine Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Second Orange	lb.	—	— —
*T. N.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— 1.10
*Button	lb.	—	— 1.20
Regular bleached	lb.	—	— 1.10
Bone, dry	lb.	—	— 1.25

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	1.73	— 1.75
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.30
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	—	— 1.21
Pitch, prime 200 lb. bbl.		8.50	—10.50
Rosin, common 280 lb. bbl.		—	—17.00
Medium	bbl.	—	—19.00
Pale	bbl.	—	—26.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		12.50	—13.00

*Nominal

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Oct. 3 to Oct. 10

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 200 csks. S. B. Foglino & Co., Inc., Palermo: 50 csks. Banca Commerciale Italiano, Palermo; 40 csks. A. Olser & Co., Palermo; 29 kgs., 2 csks., 30 kegs Distilled Chemical Supply Co., London; 5 csks. Thomas Nevin, London; **Cresylic,** 32 drums, 42 drums, 35 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow; **Oxalic,** 25 csks. Roessler, Hasslacher Chemical Co., Christiania; **Tartaric,** 50 kegs, Grantoff, Bride & Co., Ltd., Genoa; 100 cs., 100 bbls. Banco Italiana, Leghorn; 48 cs. American Export Co., Leghorn; 10 csks. E. Foglino & Co., Paiermo; 40 csks. J. Schoenegan, Palermo; 100 csks. N. Jordan, Palermo

Albumen—12 cs., 56 cs. Bush & Daniels, Shanghai; 3 cs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Shanghai; 100 cs. Belgian Trading Co., Shanghai; 5 cs., 5 cs. Mendelsohn & Co., Shanghai; 62 cs., 45 cs., Bank Line Transport & Trading Co., Shanghai; 375 cs. French, Kreme Co., Shanghai; 225 cs. Wood & Selick, Shanghai; 112 cs. International Co., Inc., Shanghai; 123 cs., 50 cs. Fearon, Brown & Co., Shanghai; 25 cs. Busk & Daniels, Shanghai; 56 cs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai; 975 cs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Hankow; 433 cs., 168 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 775 cs., 144 cs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Hankow

ALMONDS—Bitter, 500 bgs. Continental & Commercial National Bank; 240 bgs. M. A. Verderane, Palermo; 200 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Denia; 50 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Denia; 5 bgs. American Express Co., Naples; **Sweet,** 700 cs. Irving National Bk., Malaga; 150 cs. Lazard Freres, Malaga; 100 cs. National Park Bank, Malaga; 50 cs. Reid, Murdock & Co., Malaga; 200 cs. W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Malaga; 50 cs., W. Schade & Co., Malaga; 100 cs. E. E. Marks & Co., Malaga; 175 cs. Citizens National Bank, Malaga; 1,400 cs. Bank of New York, Malaga; 250 cs. Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga; 950 cs. Bankers Trust Co., Malaga; 75 cs. Philadelphia National Bank, Malaga; 435 cs. Irving National Bank, Malaga; 200 cs., 950 cs., 220 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 35 cs. First & Security Bank, Palermo; 500 bxs., 300 bxs. Brown Bros. & Co., Denia; **Shelled,** 200 bgs. G. A. Taibli, Palermo

ANTIMONY—2,000 cs. F. W. Frost & Co., Shanghai; 1,000 cs. Pape Trading Corporation, Inc., Hankow

ARSENIC—100 bbls. Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Antwerp; 230 bbls. American Metal Co., Ltd., Tampico

BALSAM COPAIBA—50 cs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Cristobal; 7 cs. Silva Businius & Co., Cristobal; 50 cs., Ultramares, Santa Marta; 1 cs. American Trading Co., Trinidad

BARIUM CHLORIDE—420 csks. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam

BARK—Cinchona, 15 cs. Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 32 bls. Parke, Davis & Co., South Pacific ports

BEANS—Cocoa, 114 bgs. Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 264 bgs. R. Desvernine, La Guayra; 778 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 500 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Liverpool; 116 bgs. J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 400 bgs., 500 bgs. Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 500 bgs., 200 bgs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 98 bgs. T. Scott, Trinidad; 8 csks. American Trading Co., Trinidad; 140 bgs., 450 bgs. Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 180 bgs. Blackburn Trading Co., Trinidad; 210 bgs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Trinidad; 40 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 250 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Cristobal; 604 bgs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Cristobal; R. A. Putman & Co., Cristobal; 300 bgs. J. S. Sembrada & Co., Cristobal; 100 bgs. Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Cristobal; 500 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Cristobal; 1,000 bgs. Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., Cristobal; 111 bgs. Frame & Co., Colombo; 600 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 1,500 bgs. Commercial Bank of South America, South Pacific ports; 5,000 bgs. Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, South Pacific ports; **Powdered,** 45 crates, G. V. Hensten, Rotterdam; **Vanilla,** 1 cs. W. J. Farrell, Trinidad; 53 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; **Tonka,** 8 csks. American Trading Co., Trinidad; 13 puncheons, Southern Sales Corporation, Trinidad; 24 csks. Southern Sales Corporation

BERRIES—Juniper, 100 bgs. A. Oulmann & Co., 100 bgs. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 50 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.

BITTERS—42 bdls., 2 bxs. Commercial Bank of Spanish America, South Pacific ports

BITTERWOOD—100 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio

CAMPHOR—Refined, 100 cs. C. L. Hopkins Co., Kobe

CASEINE—672 bbls. Irving National Bank, Buenos Ayres

COPRA—10 bgs. Franklin, Baker Co., Kingston

CREAM TARTAR—20 bbls. Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Genoa; 20 csks. E. M. Javitz & Co., Glasgow

CUTTLEFISH BONE—162 straps, A. Mastelli, Genoa; 22 cs. W. Dixon, Inc., Glasgow; 28 bgs. F. Vitelli & Son, Naples

DEXTRINE—100 bgs. Malland Bros., Rotterdam

DIVI-DIVI—592 bgs. Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 507 bgs. Federal Export Corporation, Curacao; 300 bgs. Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao

DYES—49 bbls. A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 37 bbls. Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp

DYESTUFFS—Aniline Colors, 22 bbls., 1 cs. Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Antwerp; 1 bbl. Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; **Annatto,** 50 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston; **Cochineal,** 11 bgs. Hagemeyer Trading Co., London; **Gambier,** 266 cs. L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 757 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 201 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; **Indigo,** 7 cs. South & Central American Commercial Co., Cristobal; **Orchil Liquor,** 25 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

DRUGS—Crude, 195 bgs., 200 bgs., 500 bgs., 384 bgs., 300 bgs., 1,500 bgs. National City Bank, Colombo; **Miscellaneous,** 1 cs. J. W. Masters & Co., Glasgow; 3 cs. S. Rosenblatt, London; 10 cs., Merck & Co., London; 2 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London

EMULSION—15 cs. J. Personeni, Genoa

EXTRACTS—Gall Nut, 250 cs. East Asiatic Co., Shanghai; **Logwood,** 65 cs. American Express Co., Kobe; **Mangrove Bark,** 8,000 bgs. Robert Evans & Woodhead, Singapore; **Miscellaneous,** 1 cs. Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp

FLOWERS—Miscellaneous, 96 bls. American Banking Corporation, Trieste; **Pyrethrum,** 48 bls. First National Bank, Trieste

GUMS—Chicle, 20 pkgs. R. A. Putnam & Co., Santa Marta; 7 bgs. I. Brandon & Co., Liverpool; 4 bgs. Colonial Bank, Cuidad Bolivar; 50 cs. Venezuela Trading Co., Grenada; 164 bgs. W. Wrigley Co., Tampico; 105 bdls. American Chicle Co., Progresso; 18 bgs. Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Rotterdam; **Sandarac,** 4 cs. S. B. Penick & Co., London; 99 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London

HEMATINE—Crystals, 17 bbls. American Express Co., Kobe

HERBS—Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 3 cs. F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 40 bls. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 41 bls. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 7 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Rosemary,** 80 bls. W. Benkert, Trieste

IRON OXIDE—330 bbls. C. K. Williams, Malaga; 30 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 10 csks. Richard Coulston, Inc.

KOLA NUTS—5 bgs. G. V. Gross & Co., Grenada

LEAVES—Laurel, 97 bls. T. Torelli, Leghorn; **Sage,** 40 bls. R. Greenham & Co., Trieste; **Senna,** 220 bls. National Bank of India, Madras; 2 bls. E. F. Deleacker, Madras; 28 bls., 1,238 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Madras; 4 bls., 1 ble. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Senna Siftings,** 79 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Thyme,** 225 hampers, G. Pollio, Naples

LEECHES—3 cs. C. Jobabellis, Genoa

LIME CITRATE—20 csks. Banca, Commerciale Italiana, Messina; 42 csks. Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina; 85 csks. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina; 104 csks. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina

LIME JUICE—59 puncheons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; 20 csks. Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 22 puncheons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—26 csks. Frazar & Co., Glasgow

MANNA—24 cs. Peck & Velsor, Palermo

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 8 cs. American Shipping Co., Genoa; 32 cs. J. Personeni & Co., Genoa

MERCURY—20 flsks. I. Kubie & Co., Tampico; 50 flsks. Poilion & Parier, Vera Cruz; 5 flsks. W. Schall & Co., Tampico

MYROBALANS—37,526 pockets, Calcutta

NUX VOMICA—592 bgs., 567 pockets, McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; 800 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London

OILS—Coco Nut, 35 bbls. Southern Sales Co., Cuidad Bolivar; 1 csk. J. P. Watson, Demerara; 68 pkgs. Poel & Brewster, Colombo; 112 pkgs. E. F. Drew & Co., Colombo; 541 csks. Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin; **Cod,** 100 csks. Reddin & Martin, St. John's, N. S.; 200 csks. N. F. Drew & Co., St. John's, N. S.; 110 csks., 100 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., St. John's, N. S.; 60 csks. Chas. Reisig, Hull; **Cottonseed,** 150 cs. A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; **Linseed,** 115 cs. Bolle, Watson Co., Rotterdam; 116 bbls. A. Tycke, Antwerp; **Raw,** 287 bbls. American Linseed Co., **Olive,** 500 cs. V. S. Luigi, Genoa; 250 cs. Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 250 cs. A. W. Taylor & Co., Genoa; 75 cs. J. Personeni, Inc., Genoa; 158 cs. F. B Vandegrift & Co., Genoa; 1,950 cs. Ricardo, Gomez & Dietlin Malaga; 200 bbls. Goldman Sachs & Co., Malaga; 100 bbls. National City Bank, Malaga; 1,500 cs. Irving National Bank, Malaga; 858 cs. L. Bosca Sons, Barcelona; 1,000 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 100 bbls. Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 650 cs. East River National Bank, Barcelona; 29 bbls. F. N. Gavi, Malaga; 250 bbls. East River National Bank, Malaga; 148 bbls., Banco Hispano American, Malaga; 325 bbls. A. Rittwagen, Malaga; 100 cs. American Export Co., Leghorn, 75 bbls. Banca Commerciale Italiano, Valencia; **Palm,** 28 csks. Remmers Co., Liverpool; **Phosphorized,** 10 cs. J. Personeni, Genoa

OILS, ESSENTIAL—32 cs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Liverpool; 5 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; 1 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., London; 3 cs. O. A. Brown & Co., London; **Almond,** 15 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., London; **Bergamot,** 25 ¼ cs. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 20 ¼ cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., Messina; **Citronella,** 1 drum, J. Harris, Colombo; 183 pipes, Colombo; 60 pkgs. J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Colombo; **Lavender,** 2 drums, Dodge & Olcott Co., London; **Lemon,** 200 ½ cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 100 ¼ cs. Orbis Products Trading Co., Messina; 600 cs. Bankers Trust Co., Leghorn; 100 ¼ cs. C. L. Huisking, Inc., Messina; **Lime,** 12 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., London; **Linaloe,** 3 cs. W. Schall & Co., Tampico; **Orange,** 17 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 174 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., London; **Rosemary,** 4 pkgs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Malaga; **Sandalwood,** 17 cs. Chas. L. Huisking, London; 17 cs. George Lueders & Co., London; 12 cs. A. Chiris Co., London

OPIUM—19 cs., 10 cs., 10 cs. Pandelion Bros. Smyrna; 19 cs. New York Mercantile Co., Smyrna; 5 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; 29 cs. Baring Bros. & Co., Smyrna

PAWPAW JUICE—4 cs. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Colombo

PERFUMERY—11 bbls. George Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 5 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; 3 ½ cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Messina; 2 ½ cs. Ungerer & Co., Messina; 30 ¼ cs., 20 pkgs. Pfalz & Bauer, Messina; 100 ¼ cs. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 100 ¼ cs. Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., Messina; 300 cs. George Lueders & Co., Messina; 50 cs. Fritzsche Bros., Messina

PHOSPHORUS PASTE—9 csks. J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston

POTASSIUM MURIATE—2,200 bgs. R. A. Munroe & Co., Antwerp

ROOTS—Canagria, 132 bgs. A. Iselin & Co., Tampico; 24 bgs., 15 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; **Colchicum,** 1 ble. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Gladiole,** 3 cs. American Shipping Co., Genoa; **Hellebore,** 11 bls. W. Benkert, Trieste; **Ipecac,** 7 bls. D. L. Moos & Co., Montevideo; 9 bls. R. Del Castillo & Co., Montevideo; **Licorice,** 16,271 bls. McAndrews & Forbes Co., Taku Bar; 406 bls. Baring Bros. & Co., London; 139 bgs. O. Hunt, Patras; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 37 bgs. W. Benkert, Genoa; **Orris,** 132 bgs. P. Samis & Co., Inc., Leghorn; 235 bgs., 201 bgs. T. Torelli & Co., Leghorn; 78 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; 1 cs., 15 bgs. F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 68 bls., 120 bls. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 43 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; **Rhubarb,** 21 cs. National Aniline & Chemical Works, Shanghai; **Sarsaparilla,** 4 bls. Parke, Davis & Co., Maracaibo; 37 bls. Caravel & Co., Vera Cruz; 4 pkgs., 7 bls. Caravel Co., Inc., Tampico; **Squill,** 20 bgs., 35 bgs. National City Bank, Palermo

SEED—Aniseed, 50 bgs. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Malaga; **Canary,** 407 bgs. National Bank of Commerce, Buenos Aires; **Caraway,** 100 bgs. J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 100 bgs. Levy & Levy Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs. Graham Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs. F. R. Eager, Rotterdam; 1,850 bgs. Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Fennel,** 2 bgs. Virgona & Co., Palermo; **Linseed,** 16,958 bgs., 70,317 bgs., American Linseed Oil Co., Buenos Aires; 30,402 bgs. De Commercio Transoceana; Buenos Aires; 69,972 bgs., 70,217 bgs. American Linseed Oil Co., Buenos Aires; 10,359 bgs. Midland Linseed Products Co., Buenos Aires; 61,031 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 40,102 bgs., 15,587 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires: 25,485 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Rosario; 128,273 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Buenos Aires; **Mustard,** 71 bgs. R. F. Downing & Co., Hull

SOAP—Castile, 200 bxs. Irving National Bank, Leghorn; **Olive,** 110 cs. C. Gyde & Sons, Valencia

SODIUM PRUSSIATE—232 csks. National Aniline & Chemical Co., London

SPICES—Cinnamon Quills, 100 bls. Frame & Co., Colombo; 200 bls. Fruhling & Goschen, Colombo; 100 bls. Banco Export & Import Co., Colombo; **Cloves,** 17 mats, A. Woodward, Loondon; **Ginger,** 782 bgs., 236 bgs., 55 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 388 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., London; 23 bgs. A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; **Ginger, Peel,** 1 ble. S. W. Watson, Kingston; **Mace,** 1 cs. Frame & Co., Trinidad; 17 bbls. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; **Nutmegs,** 8 bbls. Frame & Co., Trinidad; 4 bgs. G. V. Gross & Co., Grenada; 50 bgs. F. B. Vandegrift, Grenada; 31 bgs., 10 cs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; **Pepper, Black,** 1,600 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Madras; 687 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Cochin; **Pepper, Red,** 917 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Denia; **Pimento,** 500 bgs. J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; 200 bgs. Colonial Bank, Kingston; 100 bgs. Park, Benziger & Co., Kingston

SPONGES—21 bls. Lasker & Bernstein, Havana

SULPHUR—Pure White, 2 cs. Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam

TURMERIC—125 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Madras

WAFERS—Medicinal, 1 cs. H. Fenger & Co., Rotterdam

WAX, BEES—12 cs. South American Shipping Co., Santos

VACCINE—1 cs. Meyer & Co., Maracaibo

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Drug & Chemical Markets, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1919, State of New York, County of New York—ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared D. O. Haynes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Drug & Chemical Markets, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co., Editor, F. F. Burgin; Managing Editor, N. W. Haynes: Business Manager, D. O. Haynes, all of No. 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) D. O. Haynes & Co. and D. O. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y., F. J. Haynes, St. Paul, Minn., E. King, 15 William St., N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for which such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has an interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

D. O. Haynes, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1919.

(Seal) G. H. RAYMOND, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

SUES FOR WAR COMMISSIONS

The trial of a suit brought by the Exporters of Manufacturers Products, Inc., against the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, was begun last week in the U. S. District Court, and the plaintiffs presented their claim for $3,000,000 in commissions on war contracts which the company alleges is due them for assistance in procuring orders for picric acid from the French Government. Harford T. Marshall and William Rand appeared for the Exporters Company. Chadbourne, Babbit and Wallace and John B. Stanchfield are counsel for the Butterworth-Judson Corporation. The defendant company claims in its answer that the contract of employment had terminated by cancellation before the procurement of the orders. Witnesses for the Exporters Company testified to the making of the contract, and letters of instruction received from the Butterworth-Judson corporation. Taking of defendant's testimony was then begun.

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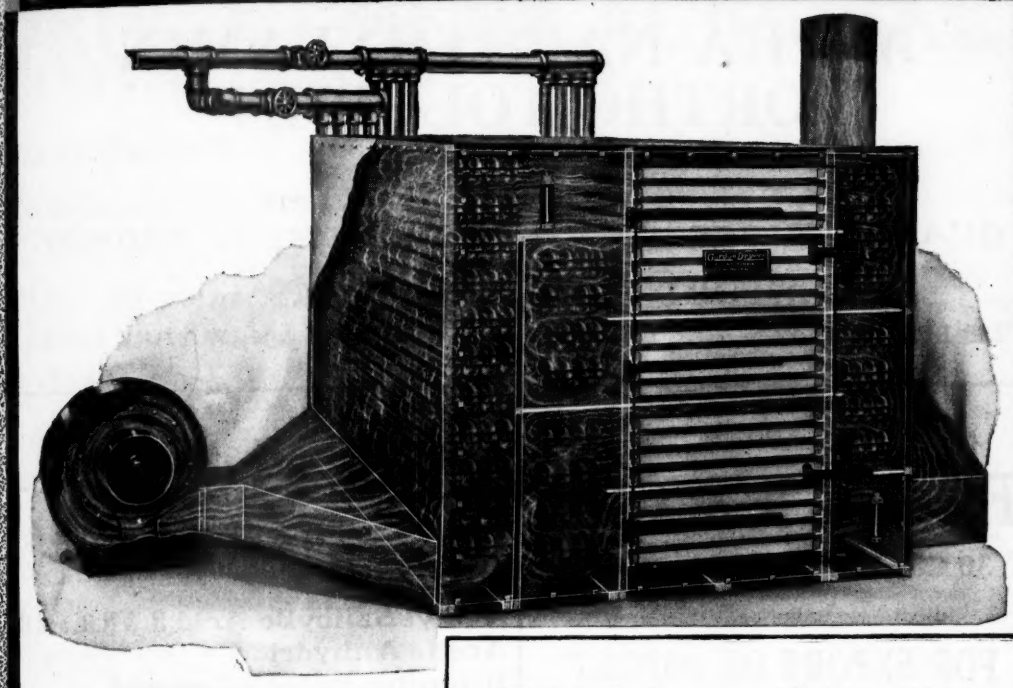

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